

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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MEAT PACKING IN TEXAS.

Bulletins of the Federal Census Bureau reporting the results of the census of 1910 in various States show that slaughtering and meat packing is the leading industry of the great State of Texas. This classification includes the wholesale slaughtering and meat-packing establishments and those engaged in the manufacture of sausage only. Although stock raising has always been an exceedingly important industry in the State, only during the last decade has slaughtering and meat packing assumed large proportions.

From a comparatively small industry in 1899, it had become the leading industry of the State in 1909, as measured by value of products. The number of slaughtering and meat-packing establishments in Texas in 1909 was only 14, but the value of products was \$42,530,000, which was an increase of 172 per cent. over 1904.

This industry, which is one of the youngest in the State, shows remarkable development during the decade 1899-1909 in every respect. As late as the census of 1889 there were no wholesale slaughtering or meat-packing establishments reported for the State, and only four independent sausage factories with products valued at \$42,000. Important factors in the growth of this industry in Texas have been that most of the animals slaughtered were raised in the State, and that the rapidly increasing population has created a demand for home-grown meats which did not formerly exist.

There were 242,174, or 84.9 per cent., more heaves slaughtered in 1909 than in 1904; 140,079, or 148.9 per cent., more calves; 27,974, or 56.1 per cent., more sheep, and 592,634, or 170.8 per cent., more hogs. In each case, however, the increase in cost was relatively much greater than the increase in number.

From 1904 to 1909 the quantity of each of the different classes of meat products, with the exception of those included under the head of "Beef, salted or cured," and "All other fresh meat," increased decidedly, the most conspicuous gains being 234 per cent. in fresh pork and 202.9 per cent. in fresh veal. The most pronounced absolute gain was that of 102,098,320 pounds in fresh beef, representing a relative increase, however, of only 96.3 per cent. Pork, salted or cured, which was next to fresh beef in quantity reported, shows an increase of 44,960,543 pounds, or 171.2 per cent.

The percentages of increase in values are somewhat greater than those in the quan-

ties of meat products, on account of the higher prices of meats prevailing in 1909 than in 1904. Of the remaining products shown separately, lard was the largest, both in quantity and in value, with an increase during the five-year period 1904-1909 of 56.1 per cent. and 105.3 per cent., respectively. The value of the products included under "All other products" shows the extraordinary gain of nearly 300 per cent. during the same period, which was due almost entirely to the increased production of lard substitutes.

MEAT INSPECTORS ARE STUDENTS.

The sensationalists and those who had grudges to settle and axes to grind have been trying to make the public believe that the Federal meat inspection system was corrupt and incompetent, and that the inspectors were merely tools of the packers. The trade knows differently. Those around packing-houses who come in contact with these men know the majority of them to be honest, hard-working students of the problem of clean meat and sanitary establishments.

And the inspectors have to be well-equipped scientifically to hold their jobs. That they are anxious to learn is indicated by a report coming to The National Provisioner from Providence, R. I., concerning a meeting of inspectors there, where they are organized in much the same way as at other packing points. This report goes on to say:

The regular meeting of the U. S. B. A. I. Employees Association of Providence Station was held in Room 407, Federal building, Providence, R. I., on the evening of May 15. Dr. W. W. Browne, of the Biological Laboratory of Brown University, gave an address on "Elementary Bacteriology," bearing particularly on the putrefactive bacteria and the bacteria producing disease in domestic animals. Dr. Kean, traveling inspector from Washington, and Dr. J. J. Smart, of the Boston force, were present as guests of the association. At the conclusion of Dr. Browne's address, he and Drs. Kean and Smart were elected honorary members of the association.

These men meet regularly to learn more about their profession, and they deserve credit rather than censure for their efforts.

THE MORRIS PENSION PLAN.

An annual pension of 2 per cent. of a year's salary for each year that the recipient has been in the employ of Morris & Company has been put in effect by the executive board of the Morris & Company pension fund. The plan is optional with the employee. All employees now past the age limit may retire on pension if they so desire. The age limit is placed at 65 years.

NOTHING WRONG WITH THE BEEF.

Newspapers in Philadelphia and elsewhere made a great noise last week about a consignment of 28,000 pounds of fresh beef furnished by a Philadelphia concern to the federal government for loading on the transport Prairie, which was about to sail for Cuban waters. The meat was rejected by navy inspectors just as the ship was about to sail, and there was no time to straighten out the matter or supply other meat.

The inference was that the meat was rejected because it was bad, and the newspapers took the usual opportunity to "knock" the meat trade. As a matter of fact there was nothing wrong with the beef, and government meat inspectors who examined it pronounced it perfectly good. It was rejected by the navy department inspectors because it did not conform to specifications; that is, because it was not frozen. For use in tropical regions the beef supplied must be frozen hard. This meat was chilled beef, and there was no time to freeze it hard after the rush order was received from the government, which was sending a shipload of marines to Cuba in a hurry to protect American interests there.

The whole matter was explained, and the Navy Department admitted that the meat was good. But the report of "bad meat" went out, just the same, and will be copied everywhere for the purpose of injuring the American meat trade.

ARGENTINE MEAT IN AUSTRIA.

The Austro-American Steamship Company was granted permission to import Argentine meat into Austria, and for that purpose chartered the steamship Gulf of Venice to transport 700 tons of this meat, two-thirds of which was intended for Vienna and one-third for other large Austrian cities.

The meat arrived at Trieste in March. The board of directors of the municipal slaughterhouse at Prague bought 33,000 pounds of first-quality meat at 7.4 cents a pound and sold it to the local butchers at 11.2 cents a pound. This same price was charged butchers of other districts who ordered the meat through Prague. About 4,840 pounds of second-quality meat were purchased at 6.9 cents a pound and resold to butchers at 10.7 cents. The maximum retail prices were 14.8 cents for first quality and 13.3 cents for second quality.

Want a good position? Watch, the "Wanted" page for the chances offered there.

REVIEW OF RECENT PACKERS' TRIAL

Analysis of a Case Built on Theory Alone

By M. W. Borders, General Counsel, Morris & Company.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This clear, legal analysis of the recent packers' trial, taken from *The Morris Standard*, will be read with interest by those who were able to obtain their only idea of the proceedings from the garbled and falsely-colored accounts printed in the daily newspapers.]

The first thought that stands out pre-eminent at the end of this memorable fight is the fact that the defendants won because they deserved to win, and they won fairly and squarely. When the defendants introduced no testimony whatever and submitted the case to the jury solely on the evidence of the prosecution, and the twelve "good men and true," chosen from the body of the people, responded so promptly with a unanimous verdict of not guilty, no one should ever have the temerity or the audacity to even suggest that the case was not won strictly on its merits.

And the packers deserved to win, because they were innocent of any wrong doing. When it is remembered that the government has been investigating this industry for ten years, with an unlimited amount of money and with an unlimited number of secret service men, including discharged employees, it is self-evident that if the packers were actually in any combination, that fact would have been discovered and the evidence would have been forthcoming in this trial. But they had no such evidence, for the very good reason that no such evidence exists.

In all legal controversies the first thing is to understand the issues involved, the matters in dispute. The charge in this case was combination, not monopoly. The charge of monopoly would be perfectly preposterous, for the packing interests involved in this litigation slaughter not more than one-third of the meat consumed in this country.

The indictment was against ten individuals, the corporations not being included, and charged that these individuals, by agreement, had restrained the trade and commerce of the Morris, Swift and Armour companies, between September 12, 1907, and September 12, 1910, by means of the alleged uniform figured cost, the margin system and the National Packing Company.

A Case Built on a Theory.

The "figured cost" was regarded by the prosecution as the cornerstone of the whole charge. The theory as to the National Packing Company was that it was organized to carry out and perpetuate the old arrangement of the "Veeder days," which was dissolved in the early part of 1902.

From the newspaper accounts one might infer that the offense charged was the maintenance of the figured cost and margin system.

That was not the case at all. These were merely alleged as the means to accomplish the end complained of, which was that, through the figured cost and the margin system, these defendants by agreement did in fact "fix, regulate and control" the prices paid for live cattle on the hoof, and the prices obtained for fresh meats, arbitrarily depressing the former and arbitrarily increasing the latter.

The country generally regarded this as one of the great cases of the age. It was a great case from the standpoint of the parties, the Government of the United States on one side, and ten of the leading Chicago packers on the other. It was a great case as to the issue involved; that is, an alleged combination to control a necessary of life, a food

both the price paid for cattle and the price obtained for fresh meats. Any practical packinghouse man knows that this is sheer nonsense. And yet, strange to say, this is all that was involved in the trial of this supposedly great case.

Significant Facts That Stand Out.

A very pertinent and significant fact that stands out in bold relief at the end of this trial is, that, although the prosecution in this case proved that there were more than twenty-six thousand inspected slaughterhouses in the United States in competition with defendants, and, although the District Attorney, in his opening statement to the jury, promised that the evidence would reveal that these defendants had "one of the most effective industrial engines for the suppression of competition and the fixing of prices ever known in the industrial world," yet during this long trial, with millions of words in the record, not a single competitor took the witness stand and said that he had been hurt or crippled or "put out of business" by these defendants.

Not a man, woman or child took the witness stand and said that they had been injured. And it must be a source of great comfort and consolation to these defendants to realize that at the end of this remarkable trial, there was not a person to point an accusing finger at them, excepting the illustrious attorneys conducting the prosecution.

Another pertinent and very significant fact at the conclusion of the trial is, that while Morris, Swift and Armour buy their raw material, live stock, daily, in the open market, in competition with thousands of other purchasers, buy from thousands and thousands of farmers, cattle raisers and feeders, and sell their finished product, fresh meats, to thousands and thousands of butchers, yet the prosecution did not put on the witness stand a single farmer, stock raiser, feeder, buyer, commission man or butcher to give the jury an insight into the practical workings of this great and unique industry, conducted as it is between two great conflicting forces, the producers and the consumers. This fact is pretty conclusive evidence that the defendants in the con-

duct of their business have kept in the "middle of the road."

A very peculiar position of the prosecution was that in reference to profits. Any man who knows enough to know anything knows that the object of any illegal combination is to make money. These defendants were either together or they were not. If they were together, depressing arbitrarily the price of live cattle at one end, and increasing arbitrarily the price of fresh meats at the other end, as charged, then their course of conduct would necessarily be reflected in their profits.

Offer to Search Packers' Books Refused.

In this case the defendants offered, in open court, to have the Court appoint a disin-



M. W. BORDERS.
General Counsel for Morris & Co.

product—a very grave charge indeed. But there was absolutely no evidence whatever to substantiate any such charge.

Outside of these two features this was not a great case; but, on the contrary, was a very ordinary case, being lamentably weak as to the facts on behalf of the prosecution. The case itself was built around a theory, evolved in the brain of the distinguished prosecuting attorneys. There was nothing in the case whatever except theory—theory without any practical results.

The theory was that the figured cost and the margin system automatically regulated

terested and capable chartered accountant to examine the books of Morris, Swift and Armour and give to the Court, the jury and the country at large the result of such an investigation. The people of this country were interested in this case, and had a right to know whether there was any substance in the charge against these men, and whether they were really in an illegal combination to eliminate competition and to control the price of this food product. What more could the defendants do to give the people of this country the whole truth?

But the prosecution steadfastly refused to accept this fair proposition and took the position that under the Sherman anti-trust law it is wholly immaterial whether the defendants actually made money or not, and insisted that under this law the prosecution had a right to send men to jail, even though they had become bankrupt through benevolence in a technical violation of the law.

But the people at large were not interested in a technical, lawyer-made theoretical case against these men. The questions involved were too great and far-reaching for any such narrow and contracted positions. The people wanted to know the facts; big, controlling facts. But the prosecution did not dare venture beyond the realm of theory, for the facts necessary to convict the defendants did not exist.

Only once during the whole trial did the prosecution venture into the domain of practical things, and that was when they put Mr. Ferdinand Sulzberger on the witness stand. Mr. Sulzberger is the only one remaining of the old pioneer packers, and at 72 years of age, erect, clear of eye and clear of brain, he made a commanding and imposing figure on the witness stand. He was in truth and in fact a "grizzled old veteran."

And while he told the prosecutors that he had been in the business for fifty-three years, had laid awake at night to see that the defendants did not get ahead of him, he had the sturdy manhood, the courage and the conscience to tell the truth, and when he proceeded to do so, the truth knocked the theories of the prosecution into the proverbial "cocked hat."

The Testimony of Ferdinand Sulzberger.

He said that uniformity of figured cost had absolutely nothing to do with the sale of the meat. He made this as clear as the mid-day sun, and this was the gist of the charge. He also told them that the margin system was an absolute necessity in the packing business, so that the packer could compare the different grades of meat in the same market, and could compare one packing plant with another, and could keep a line on the buyers.

When Mr. Sulzberger stepped from the witness stand, vouched for by the government as a truthful witness, an actual competitor of these defendants, there was no necessity on the part of the defendants to introduce any testimony whatsoever. Mr. Sulzberger told the truth, and the truth was all that the defendants wanted.

It should be borne in mind that the price paid by the consumers for meat was not involved to any extent whatever, the precise question as to prices being what the packer paid for the cattle and what the packer got for the fresh meats, not what the consumers paid the butchers.

Although it is a matter of common knowledge that the price of cattle constantly increased during the three-year period involved, practically seventy-five cents per hundred weight each year, still the astute attorneys conducting the prosecution tried to convince the hard-headed, commonsense jurymen that theoretically the price of cattle was being arbitrarily depressed and that theoretically the price of meats was being arbitrarily increased, and that theoretically competition was really being eliminated. This could not go very far with twelve honest, fair-minded men from Illinois in the jury box, who evidently did not believe in striking down the greatest industry in this State merely on theories of attorneys.

What the Packers Have Done.

The evidence in this case developed the fact that Nelson Morris, Gustavus Swift, Philip Armour and their worthy and distinguished sons, by their ingenuity, business sagacity, strict attention to business and hard labor, have given to Illinois its greatest industry, to the city of Chicago the greatest livestock market in the world, and to the farmer and stockraiser a strictly cash market, even in the dark days of panics, and, by utilizing the by-products and giving value to that which before was valueless, they have given to the consumer cheaper and better meats. These packers were entitled to a fair and impartial trial, the same as the humblest citizen in the land. But in addition to that they should be hailed as benefactors of the human race, instead of being constantly abused and maligned.

In this connection, the sober thinking people should bear in mind that our population is increasing far and beyond the increase of the cattle supply. We have over ninety million people in this country, and the census, which is not prepared for political purposes or for the trial of criminal cases, shows that in the last ten years the production of steers has decreased 16 per cent., while the demand for fresh meats has increased five hundred million pounds per year. The great ranches are being broken up for small homesteads, in response to the cry of "back to the farm."

During this trial a great deal was said concerning the meaning and the wisdom of this Sherman anti-trust act. I think it was Bacon who once said that every lawyer owed something to his profession. On that account the sympathies of an attorney should be with this law. Its attempted enforcement has done nothing for the great army of consumers, has not reduced the price of the necessities of life one farthing, but it has done more for the legal profession than any other Federal law since the foundation of this government.

It has made more judges, promoted more judges, made more attorney generals, governors and senators than all of the other statutes combined. Then why should not a lawyer be for this Sherman law? But the immortal Lincoln once said that you "cannot fool all of the people all of the time," and, unless the signs of the times fail, all of the people are not going to be fooled all of the time concerning this matter.

What the Country Needs Just Now.

But in speaking of senators, this reminds me that we have a Federal statute concerning the participation of United States Senators in cases in which the government is interested. And yet Senator Kenyon was present during this trial. It will be better for the country at large when the government gets away from this era of destruction, and recognizes the fact that we must have big business in this country, not only to develop the country itself, but also to cope with commerce of the world.

What we need, in my opinion, is to get around to an era of sound, constructive legislation, so that the business interests will acquire confidence, the backbone of all business, and the business men of this country, who really want to obey the law, will understand the law and will know what they can and what they cannot do.

There is virtue in big business. The average business man loves his country, and in addition to all this it is neither pleasant nor profitable for one to be in a controversy with his government. It is possible that the business men of this country would welcome control and regulation of their business by the government, like the control of the railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission, in the place of this continual litigation, even though such a move would necessarily be accompanied with the grave dangers incident to such paternalism.

The prosecution in this case tried to confuse the situation by insisting that the question in the case was whether this law should be enforced. But nobody was fooled, and it was made very plain that the issue was

whether the law had been violated. This was a question of fact for the jury, and their verdict means that the defendants did not in fact violate the law. The packers have remained silent for years under misrepresentation and cruel abuse, but this verdict of twelve men under oath, chosen from all walks of life, should forever silence the calumniator and muck-raker.

Stage Tricks of Government Lawyers.

A little incident occurred during the trial, which illustrates the position of the attorneys in these prosecutions, when Brother Sheean, one of the distinguished prosecutors and a most excellent lawyer, with great pomp and ceremony, in his closing argument, turned his key to the District Attorney's office back to the District Attorney.

My reply to that was that these packers have no keys to the District Attorney's office, or any other office in the Federal building, either to the front or the rear door. But they have the keys to packinghouses, where thousands upon thousands of people are employed, and the employment of these people and the maintenance of cash markets for the farmer and stock raiser depends upon the turning of these keys in these doors.

The country at large is more interested in whether the keys shall be turned in the packinghouse doors than whether some attorney will turn his key over to the District Attorney. Let us hope that politics and ambitious attorneys, with all their theories, will never close these packinghouse doors and strike down the greatest industry in the State of Illinois. For this is distinctively an American industry, the only industry in the world that shows a loss on its main product and yet shows a net profit on its entire business, but an industry which does show the smallest profit of any large industry in this entire country.

But it must be conceded on all sides that the government in this case had a fair and impartial trial; certainly no complaint can be made along that line by any one who knows anything about the trial of this case. These packers won honestly and fairly, and now that this great industry has been "shot to pieces" by various investigations for a great number of years, under such circumstances, it is only fair and proper that they should be given credit for the result of this trial and they should now receive the sympathy, cooperation and support of the entire people. And now that the result of this trial demonstrates that there is no occasion for further controversy between the government and the packers, it is to the interest of the people at large that there should be peace and quiet.

Conduct of the Witnesses.

In regard to the witnesses generally, I want to say in all fairness that the criticism in some of the newspapers concerning the witnesses was wholly unjustified in fact. The witnesses, as a whole, conducted themselves upon the witness stand with fairness and impartiality, and told the truth. Criticism of this sort is often inspired in criminal cases where the prosecutors realize that they are not entitled to win on the merits. It is done to inflame the public mind and create prejudice against defendants. It was unjust and unfair in this case.

But in all of our victories let us be calm, temperate and charitable, for as sure as the "rule of reason" presides over the business interests of this country, there is a just and charitable God who presides over the destinies of nations, and in time all things adjust themselves to the common good.

MISSOURI BEEF SUIT ADJOURNED.

The hearing of the suit of the State of Missouri against various leading meat packers, to oust them from doing business in the State on the ground of violation of the State anti-trust law, has again been postponed. It was to have been heard in the State Supreme Court last week, but is now set for June 13.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.

THE BUTCHER AND SOAP MAKING.

The following inquiry comes from a butcher and packer:

Editor The National Provisioner:

From time to time I have small lots of grease which get rancid and would be worthless except for soap-making. Would you be kind enough to give me a recipe for making soap from lye, grease and whatever else I should use? I have steam kettles which are not in use every day, and which might be used for this purpose.

For the boiling of soap a paste must be made first. This is to produce a preliminary combination of fat and lye. Some soapmakers use during the whole operation a lye of the same strength, while others commence with a weak lye, then use one of middle strength, and finish with a strong one. In the first case a lye is employed of 10 to 15 degs. B.; in the second case one of 7 to 10, then 15 to 18, and then 18 to 25 degs. B., consecutively. In some cases, as in red oil soaps, very strong lyes are employed, say, of 20 to 30 degs. B. Usually the fat is first put into the pan and then the lye is added.

For the paste operation no lyes should be used containing foreign salts, such as are found in inferior soda, for it is then very difficult to form a union of the fats with the lye, and no good sud is obtained. But when the soap has been separated from the lye by salt, lyes containing salt may be used. In saponifying red oil, salty lyes may also be employed from the beginning. It is imperative in all operations that the lye should be

caustic, because carbonate of soda will not unite with fat.

For transforming 100 pounds of fat into soap, about 14 pounds of caustic soda are necessary, but generally more is employed, because the soda used is never a pure hydrate of soda. The quantity of lye taken is also differently regulated by the various manufacturers. Some add the whole amount of lye at the commencement, others add it gradually in small quantities. This last method is preferable.

From time to time, in order to test it, a drop of the paste should be put on the tip of the tongue. If there is still free alkali in it, a burning sensation will be produced, in which case the boiling must be continued until the soap gives a sweetish taste. More lye should then be added, under constant stirring, until the entire quantity is consumed.

At this stage the contents of the kettle are transformed into a homogeneous, clear liquid in which neither lye nor fat can be discovered. If the liquid is perfectly clear, it shows that the right proportion of fat and lye has been applied. Should saponification progress too slowly, a weak lye of from 1 deg. to 2 degs. B. may be added, and some soap scraps will facilitate the combination of the fat with the alkali.

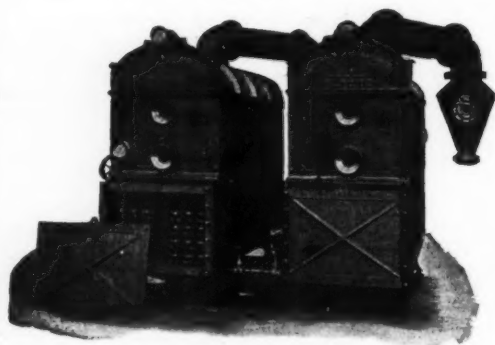
By heating with an open fire it sometimes happens that a portion of the paste, when it thickens, sticks to the bottom of the vessel and burns. This is indicated by a black smoke passing off here and there with the vapor. When this occurs, the fire should be reduced and some gallons of the strongest lye added to prevent further damage. By this means a slight separation of the soap from the lye is occasioned and the contact of the former with the metallic surface destroyed. In all cases the paste operation is complete when, on taking out a sample on a rod, the paste no longer drops from it, but slides down in long threads.

There are several methods used in soap-making. The clear boiling method is resorted to in order to obtain hardness, consistency and complete neutrality of the soap. Commence to boil the paste, prepared before, gently with tolerably strong lye. Some manufacturers proportion the quantity of lye to be used, and having put in the first, boil for eight hours or so, then draw off the lye, put in the second, boil again, draw off, and so on. Should the soap, during the intervals, become too liquid, which may happen if a too weak lye has been applied, some handfuls of salt must be added, or the soap boiled with a weak lye containing salt. After each addition of lye, in taking a sample on a small piece of wood, there should be some difficulty in running off the lye. Should this not be the case, water must be added, when a quicker union of the alkali with the fat will be obtained.

The process is finished when large regular and dry scales appear on the surface, and when these give elastic white scales and are easily pulverized when rubbing them in the palms of the hands. The soap should then be covered, left for some time and eventually removed in the ladles.

The salting out method is used when it is intended to salt out the soap from the hot liquid soap. This may most conveniently be done in the soap kettle. The separation is founded upon the insolubility of the soap in brine or a solution of salt. The following is the method by which the salting operation is effected: One man gradually adds the brine or dry salt, while another agitates the paste with a stirring rod from below upward. This is done under gentle boiling. It is essential to add the salt in the right proportion; the whole amount required should not be stirred in at once, but in portions of about one-sixth. After half of it has been dropped in, the soap should be allowed to boil for about ten minutes before any further addition is

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GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, President.
HUBERT CILLIS, Vice-President.
JULIUS A. MAY, Treasurer.
OTTO V. SCHRENK, Secretary.
PAUL I. ALDRICH, Editor.

GENERAL OFFICES
No. 116 Nassau St. (Morton Building), New York,
N. Y.
Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."
Telephone, No. 5477 Beckman.
WESTERN OFFICES
Chicago, Ill., 906 Postal Telegraph Building.
Telephone, Harrison 1553.

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UNDER THE MICROSCOPE

"The world do move," and even such a staggering event as the Titanic disaster is already retiring into the background of the popular consciousness. Therefore, it is not surprising that the public seems to have forgotten entirely the packers' recent trial in Chicago, and its result, which was a verdict of exoneration handed in by a jury of twelve men after a trial lasting fourteen weeks or thereabout.

The public really knew little of what actually transpired at that trial, however, for the daily newspaper reports of the proceedings were as grossly garbled as was the verdict misinterpreted by them. The review of this trial by a lawyer who took part in it—published on another page of this issue of The National Provisioner—is worth reading, both by those who know what actually went on at that time and by those who don't know.

There has been a lot of disparaging comment because the defense introduced no testi-

mony whatever at the trial. This was not necessary, it seems. The case was won, says Counsel Borders, strictly on its merits, and the evidence introduced by the government was good enough for the defense.

The case was "built around a theory," that the figured cost and the margin system automatically regulate the price paid for cattle and the price obtained for meats. "Any practical packinghouse man knows that this is sheer nonsense," says Mr. Borders. "And yet, strange to say, this was all that was involved in the trial of this supposedly great case."

It was a significant fact that not a single competitor took the stand to say that he had been crippled or put out of business by this alleged "combination in restraint of trade," nor was there one person to go on the stand and say they had been injured. The chief competitor of the defendant packers, Ferdinand Sulzberger, called as a government witness, testified that this much-talked-of uniformity of figured cost "had absolutely nothing to do with the sale of the meat," and that "the margin system was an absolute necessity in the packing business," for reasons which he clearly set forth.

So much for the government's case built around a theory. When it came to facts the government attorneys seemed afraid to venture, since they refused the offer of the packers' attorneys to permit experts to make a thorough examination of all the packers' books in order to show what the profits of the business were. If there was an illegal combination, it would show in the profits. "But the prosecution did not dare venture beyond the realm of theory, for the facts necessary to convict the defendants did not exist."

This was one of the many points in the case which the newspapers were careful to omit from their reports of the trial. In fact, newspaper treatment of the whole case was typical. Anything presumed to be unfavorable to the packers was "played up" prominently, while favorable features were distorted or ignored. Even the government's own witnesses were attacked because they did not testify as expected. "Criticism of this sort," says the commentator, "is often inspired in criminal cases where the prosecutors realize that they are not entitled to win on the merits. It is done to inflame the public mind and create prejudice against defendants." And he might have added that abuse is usually a poor substitute for argument, and while it may inflame the public mind, it does not always sway juries. It certainly did not sway this jury.

Among the most pertinent of Mr. Borders' comments is that on the Sherman anti-trust act, the attempted enforcement of which he says "has done nothing for the great army

of consumers, has not reduced the price of the necessities of life one farthing, but it has done more for the legal profession than any other federal law since the foundation of this government." He does not wonder that lawyers like it, since it has "made more judges, promoted more judges, made more attorneys general, governors and senators than all of the other statutes combined." Which is a polite way of calling it a first-class political stepping-stone.

Seriously, Mr. Borders believes that what we need is to "get around to a sound, constructive era of legislation," so that business men may be able to know what the law is, and how to obey it. To avoid this continual litigation he believes that business men might be willing even to submit to Federal control and regulation of all business, as the Interstate Commerce Commission regulates the railroads, though he believes such paternalism fraught with grave dangers.

His review of the packers' trial shows how flimsy and even ridiculous was the government's case, both in basis and conduct. The government had every opportunity to make a case—a presumably unfriendly jury, an army of secret service men and discharged packers' employees, eminent counsel, access to all the packers' records. But it could prove nothing, because no such evidence existed as it claimed. It was a fair and impartial trial, the packers were vindicated, and now they believe they have the right to ask that they be relieved from further persecutions such as have harassed them for the past decade.

A POPULAR FORMULA

Formula for making a good newspaper story, which may also be used by any politician in need of publicity: Take the word "trust," and prefix it with the name of any commodity in common use, or any industry, particularly one which has been successful. This combination makes an excellent leaven for application to the imagination of the writer or politician using it, and usually guarantees prolific results in the way of sensation. Occasionally the batch fails to rise, in which case throw it away and make a fresh lot of dough, merely applying a different prefix to the word "trust." Facts are never needed in using this formula; indeed, they are liable to sour the dough if used. Skillful manipulators sometimes use a fact or two for coloring matter, however, and this results in making a very attractive product, provided not too many facts are employed. There is no particular season for the use of this formula. Publications seeking to boost their circulation employ it at all times, but in the case of politicians the season of legislative sessions is found to yield the best results.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The city of Jackson, Miss., contemplates establishing an abattoir.

Hagan & Fletcher, Nashville, Tenn., will erect a \$3,500 phosphate mill.

The Rule Cotton Oil Company, Rule, Tex., has increased its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$80,000.

W. A. Shoemaker has interested Eastern capitalists in the erection of a meat packing plant at Ashland, Ore.

The recently incorporated Citizens' Cotton Oil Company, Taylor, Tex., has acquired the Taylor Cotton Oil Works.

The Mohr & Yoerk Packing Company, Sacramento, Cal., has taken out a permit to erect a five-story building.

The Farmers' and Ginners' Cotton Oil Company, Sulphur Springs, Tex., will rebuild its seed and hull house, recently destroyed by fire.

The recently incorporated Planters' Cotton Oil Company, Navasota, Tex., has awarded contract for the erection of a cottonseed oil mill.

The Home Fertilizer and Cotton Oil Company, Headland, Ala., has been organized to install a cottonseed oil mill and fertilizer plant.

The Wilmington Livestock Company, Wilmington, N. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by F. T. Mills, W. Lutes and A. H. Jewell.

The recently organized Burrows Packing Company, Hibbing, Minn., has purchased the abattoir and plant of the Hibbing Rendering Company. The company will erect a new cold storage plant.

The D. M. Sears Company, of Fort Wayne, Ind., has been incorporated to conduct a general packing business. The capital stock is \$75,000. D. M. Sears and P. N. Schrum, of Hammond, and others are the incorporators.

More than half the stock has been subscribed for the erection of a cottonseed oil plant at Elizabeth City, N. C. The capital stock will be \$50,000, and the purpose of the promoters is to operate in connection with the oil mill a fertilizer plant.

The city of Columbia, S. C., is ready to receive bids for the erection of buildings for its new municipal abattoir. The two buildings of the proposed abattoir are to be of brick, with cement foundations and flooring. One building will contain the boilers and tanks; the other will contain the ice plant, refrigerator, cold storage and slaughter-houses.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Beeville Cotton Seed Oil Mill Company, Beeville, Tex., the following directors were elected: J. W. Brown, Mrs. A. C. Jones, B. W. Klinstein, J. B. Hensley and J. C. Beasley. The directors met immediately afterward and elected J. W. Brown as president, Mrs. A. C. Jones as vice-president, B. W. Klinstein as secretary and treasurer, J. B. Hensley as superintendent, and T. C. Burger, manager.

FRENCH MEAT REGULATIONS.

The Minister of Agriculture of France has reversed the ruling for the customs treatment of meat in transit published last fall. It was held in the former ruling that fresh meat and chilled or frozen meat in transit through France were subject to inspection by a veterinarian at the time of entry into the country and consequently liable to the fee of 1 franc per 100 kilos for the examination. The present order is to the effect that such meat in transit is not subject to the examination by a veterinarian at the time of entering the country and is not liable to the fee.

In case the meat which has passed through France in transit to another country is refused entry in the country of destination, the meat will not be allowed to remain in France, and the French customs authorities are empowered to decide what shall be done with it.

BONES AND BONE MEAL IN CHINA.

There has been a considerable increase in shipments of bone meal from India and the East Indies to the United States by way of Hongkong during the past few months, reports Consul General George E. Anderson, Hongkong. Considerable trade has been carried on in this commodity for some time between India and the Pacific coast, Hawaii and Australia. Hongkong has been a port of transshipment, where the meal has been stored and shipped after being brought within the requirements of the American quarantine laws.

Shipments from India have generally been made on option of transshipment at Hongkong for the United States, including Hawaii, or to Australia. After considerable agitation freight rates across the Pacific on this commodity were lowered, with the result that the trade has almost doubled in the past two months. There is strong demand for this fertilizer in Hawaii for sugar plantations and the Pacific coast is increasing its imports apparently in proportion to lowering freight charges.

A California firm makes inquiry regarding bone meal in China. Consul General Roger S.

Greene, Hankow, reports that there are no bone meal factories in that vicinity at present, though it has been reported that a French factory may be established there to grind bones and also to manufacture small articles of bone. Under the present unsettled conditions it is impossible to state when this project will be realized.

As regards bones, the customs returns state that in 1910 the exports from China to foreign countries (practically all to Japan) amounted to 14,914,000 pounds, while exports to Chinese ports came to 2,161,466 pounds. A local merchant informs Consul General Greene that he understands the total quantity of bones available in that neighborhood to be about 40,000,000 pounds per annum, with considerable variation, according to the number of cattle killed for their hides. If the prices of hides are high the quantity of bones on the market will be large. The state of the exchange between gold and silver also has to be taken into consideration for this purpose. There is a large export of bones to Ningpo and Shaoshing, where they are burned, ground and used for fertilizer.

Prices vary from 49 to 75 cents per 100 pounds, this being for average sizes and quantities. Apparently, prices do not vary much according to the time of year. It is stated that the largest quantities arrive in the hide season, from December to April.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago, May 29, 1912.

Dividend of one dollar and seventy-five cents (\$1.75) per share on the capital stock of Swift and Company will be paid on and after the first Monday in July, 1912, to stockholders of record, June 8, 1912, as shown on the books of the Company.

F. S. HAYWARD, Secretary.

TANKWATER
There's money in it for others and there's money in it for you. Save yourself all trouble by using the



**ZAREMBA PATENT
EVAPORATOR**

Built for **Long Life, Hard Service**
and **No Worry** to its owner.

ZAREMBA CO. - Buffalo, N. Y.

"Improved Sanitary Rendering and Drying Machine"

4 MACHINES IN 1

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Let us tell you how you can
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WRITE US FOR PLAIN OR PRINTED SAMPLES

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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

THE HILL HAM COOKER.

The Flynn & Emrich Co., of Baltimore, Md., is manufacturing a new type of ham cooker, an invention of Mark E. Hill, a practical packinghouse man. The method employed and results obtained by the use of these cookers cause it to be a feature in the packinghouse business which every packinghouse man who cooks hams should investigate.

The Hill ham cooker consists of a substantial galvanized iron cylinder, cast-iron bottom, cast-iron head, cast-iron, cup-shaped plunger. On each side of the bottom plate is fastened one end of each of the wrought-iron side bars. At the other end of the side bars are the eccentric levers which, when operating, engage the slotted lugs in the heads and enable the operator to instantly lock together the entire apparatus in the most effective manner. A quick-acting feed screw, which works through the head of the machine, is used to force down the plunger.

The ham, after being boned, is placed in the cylinder, the plunger following directly behind it, the head of the machine is put into position and then the entire apparatus locked together. The feed screw is then brought into operation, forcing down the plunger, which in turn compresses the ham into the shape of the cylinder, forcing the hock into the ham proper. The cooker containing the ham is then placed in the cooking vats and cooked according to instruction minutely furnished by the manufacturers, which are extremely simple.

The results claimed are as follows:

1. All the albumen is retained in the meat.
2. Every ham or piece of meat cooks in its own juices, retaining its full flavor, no water can reach the interior and the contents are automatically basted by its own juices.
3. The method of compressing the meat into a regular shape while cooking brings out a solid product.
4. The shrinkage of the meat is greatly reduced.
5. No string required in rolling.
6. Absolutely independent of experienced men for rolling hams and operating machines.
7. Hams can be prepared ready for cooking in one-third the time of any other process.
8. Hams will cook in one-half the time required with other processes.
9. When slicing hams thus prepared there is absolutely no waste, as the hock has been

forced into the ham proper and slices up with the rest of the ham.

10. Lard and jelly not reabsorbed by the hams are retained in the cup-shaped plunger.

The difference claimed in the flavor, the juiciness and tenderness of the hams cooked in the Hill Ham Cooker way over that of any other is said to be amazing. The saving in weight experienced by this method means money to all concerned. These cookers can be used just as successfully for cooking shoulders, tripe, etc., it is claimed.

The Hill ham cookers are manufactured according to templates and all parts are interchangeable. The construction throughout is of the best. It is a patented machine and every feature has been carefully protected. An illustration of this machine will be found on page 43 of this issue of The National Provisioner.

NEW "BOSS" FACTORY ADDITION.

The following notice has been sent by The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company to their many friends and patrons:

"To meet the rapidly growing demand for our high-grade 'Beauty' refrigerators, ice chests and fixtures we build for all purposes, and also for our 'Boss' machines and appliances, used by packers and butchers throughout the country, we have recently purchased the entire plant with machinery and patterns, known as the Jos. B. Blettner Foundry & Machine Shop, Nos. 1976-1984 Central avenue, Cincinnati, which adjoins our present factory.

"This gives us a frontage of 435 feet on Central avenue, with buildings extending back one square to the Miami Canal. After this new addition is remodeled and equipped we will have the largest and finest combined wood and iron-working plant in the country. With these vastly increased facilities we will be far in the lead as manufacturers of packers' and butchers' machines and appliances.

"That our effort to supply the trade with the very best equipment at lowest possible figures is being more and more appreciated is demonstrated by the rapid increase in our business. Our new addition will place us in position to take care of our present big business and assured increase for some time to come. Packers and butchers wanting the latest up-to-date money-making equipments, by paying us a visit can see and learn more here about such machines than anywhere else. We have the plant, the goods and the men to give best service and satisfaction."

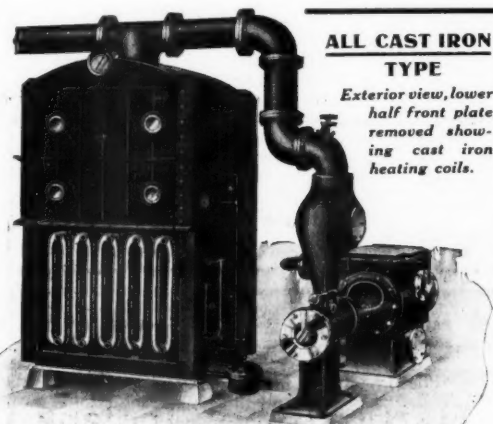
AMERICAN FERTILIZER HAND BOOK.

The 1912 edition of the American Fertilizer Hand Book, published by the Ware Bros.

Company of Philadelphia, is now out. It appears to be the most complete and valuable edition of this work yet issued. In addition to being a directory of fertilizer manufacturers of the United States and an allied trades directory, it contains a great mass of statistical and special matter of interest to the fertilizer trade. The subjects covered include: The progress of the fertilizer industry, a resumé of over 1,000 patents relating to the production of fertilizers from the earliest times up to the end of the year 1910; the National Fertilizer Association and its officers; the fertilizer machinery exhibition; phosphate rock statistics of the United States; phosphate deposits of the United States; farm expenditures for fertilizers; facts about fertilizers; conversion factors; tankage and blood; sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda; nitrate of soda; sulphate of ammonia statistics; German potash salts; fertilizers used in the United States in 1910; census report of the fertilizer industry of the United States; General review of the Chicago ammoniate market; cottonseed meal statistics; definitions of fertilizer materials; State consumption of fertilizers; sulphuric acid tables; list of Agricultural Experiment Stations; annual review of the fertilizer materials' market of the United States; tables for making fertilizer formulae; the effect of fertilizers on cotton; a modern fertilizer factory; list of State fertilizer control, and phosphate rock deposits of the Rocky Mountain States.

FRICK REFRIGERATING AGENCIES.

The Frick Company, of Waynesboro, Pa., manufacturers of Eclipse refrigerating machinery, have opened an office at No. 329 Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia, Pa., which is the headquarters of Mr. William D. Gillespie, who represents them in Delaware, eastern Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey and on the eastern shore of Maryland. Also, owing to rapid increase in business, they have been compelled to secure larger and more adequate quarters for proper representation in the territory coming under their Baltimore office, the new address being No. 610 Baltimore American Building, Baltimore and South streets, Baltimore, Md., the headquarters of Mr. A. S. Workman, their Baltimore representative.



ALL CAST IRON TYPE

Exterior view, lower half front plate removed showing cast iron heating coils.

EVERYBODY'S DOING IT !!

Everybody who has taken the time to investigate finds that 100 gallons of tank water are worth from 60 to 100 cents if concentrated in

Brecht's Standard Evaporator

and are installing this money making equipment as quickly as possible. We build them in all sizes.

Write for full particulars and prices.

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HAMBURG

BUENOS AYRES

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

New York, N. Y.—The Whitney Refrigeration Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$40,000 to manufacture refrigerating machinery. A. D. Stanton and F. W. Bailey, of New York, and E. L. Keener, of Brooklyn, are the incorporators.

ICE NOTES.

Bardstown, Ky.—K. C. Barber has awarded contract for the erection of an ice plant.

Fowlerton, Tex.—An ice plant is to be erected here by G. W. Scheuing, of McMinville, Tex., and associates.

El Paso, Tex.—The contract has been awarded by the El Paso Storage Warehouse Company for the erection of a cold storage plant.

Thehama, Cal.—Work on the erection of a two-story building for the Cone Cold Storage and Bottling Company will be commenced.

Tullahoma, Tenn.—The Tullahoma Tobacco and Manufacturing Company has awarded the contract for erection of proposed 15-ton ice plant.

Hartford City, Ind.—The Hartford City Ice Company's new plant is fast nearing completion, and will be in operation in about three weeks.

Kingsville, Tex.—Plans have been adopted by the Frisco Railroad for the erection of three additional cooling plants for vegetables. One is to be located at Corpus Christi, one at Harlingen, and the third at Houston.

Provincetown, Mass.—Sufficient money has been raised to insure the building of the projected plant of the Puritan Cold Storage Company, recently incorporated. The Artemas Paine property, comprising several acres, has been acquired by the new concern, and building operations are already under way.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Plans for the \$300,000 cold storage plant for the Booth Fisheries Company, Fifth street and Third avenue N.,

have been received by Charles W. Turner, district manager. Construction is to be begun in three weeks. The site is 130x138. The new building will be of reinforced concrete.

Topeka, Kan.—A cold storage plant that will take care of about 50 carloads of fruit and produce is to be built in this city, soon. The building will be five or six stories high. It will be constructed and owned by Robert Billard, manager of the Mutual Ice & Cold Storage Company, and the Whiteaker Bros. Produce Company.

Hibbing, Minn.—The Burrows Packing Company, recently organized, and capitalized at \$50,000, has purchased the abattoirs and plant of the Hibbing Rendering Company, south of the city, and is preparing to build in this city a cold storage plant. It will be concrete with modern equipment, and will be located on the Great Northern right of way.

FAULTY VS. PROPER INSULATION.

By Charles D. Havenstrite.

(Continued from last week.)

Why Portland Cement is Preferred.

There are several reasons why a preference should be given Portland cement over asphalt construction, the first one being the fact that numerous ceilings constructed using asphalt have fallen, whereas, to the best of the writer's knowledge, Portland cement constructions have made good every time. The causes contributing to these conditions of affairs are due to weak structural strength under normal temperature and the difficulty in applying hot asphalt above the heads and eyes of workmen. No workman can be expected to heavily coat a sheet before erecting it against the ceiling, and by this heavy coating run the risk of having hot asphalt drop on his unprotected hands, wrists and even in his eyes. Anyone who has had the sensation of hot asphalt at 220 degs. F. on the skin will realize this to be a fact. It results in the thinnest kind of coating of asphalt be used in order to be safe from dropping, being so thin that little assistance is given the sheet as a moisture protection, and not enough to make a proper bond with the structure above.

In order to strengthen a construction of this kind it is the practice to drive nails or wooden pins from one sheet to the other. This either results in the addition of metal into the construction or thin wooden pins, which may rot in time and so allow the construction to depend upon the asphalt entirely. Another cause of weakening of the bond is due to temperature changes. As long as the room is held at cold storage temperature little danger is had if the work has been well performed by most careful workmen. As soon as the room is allowed to go to normal temperature or above for any reason, trouble may be experienced, and where ceilings have fallen it has usually been the entire area and not a section. Anyone running their finger nail into the proper grade of asphalt will find it comparatively soft under normal temperature.

When it is considered that all the way from 10 to 20 pounds or more to the square foot may be hanging from this pliable, and

at times soft, material, the reason why it has stretched and finally given way in several instances may be realized. This type of construction is especially condemned for use under roofs when the temperature may run as high as 120 degs. F. or more.

There is little gained in general work by using asphalt for walls and ceiling in connection with such material as cork sheets. They are for all practical purposes waterproof, and the same results will be obtained and a more substantial construction had by the use of Portland cement. Another item in favor of Portland cement construction over asphalt is the approval by the National Board of Fire Underwriters of pure cork sheets erected in two courses, using Portland cement beds and Portland cement finish. They have not so approved its erection in asphalt.

Another item which should be considered is the fact that the commercial asphalts purchased here and there throughout the country contain a large percentage of volatile oils. These oils in time evaporate, leaving a chalky-like or brittle substance having no structural strength. Portland cement, on the other hand, will not disintegrate, but actually gains in strength as time goes on.

Portland cement is also strongly recommended for solid cork partitions. The 3-inch solid cork partition constructed from one course of cork sheets with Portland cement finish on both sides is a strong and durable partition. A construction in which two thicknesses of 1½ inches of cork is used, with Portland cement between, is still stronger, but using two courses of 1½ inches of cork bedded in asphalt will not be as strong structurally as a single course of 3-inch cork, since the bond between the asphalt and the cork is weaker than the cork. Solid cork partitions, unless special conditions warrant the use of asphalt, are recommended to be erected in Portland cement. The practice in the East requires Portland cement entirely, and it is only in the Middle West and the Southwest that asphalt as a binding between two courses of cork sheets is used at all.

The preference expressed for Portland cement constructions on walls and partitions should not be taken to mean a condemnation of asphalt construction, but to be more as an expression of preference of the use of Portland cement, due to the greater structural strength to resist internal and external strains and providing a more permanent construction, due to the comparative poorer grades of asphalt which are often used in cold storage work and liable to deterioration as time goes on.

Faults in Insulation Construction.

There are many faulty constructions throughout the country, but time will not allow me to discuss them. Mention might be made of a few of them, however. Money is often thrown away by the use of 1-inch thickness of insulating material in order to break joints. Insulating material of this thickness is greater in cost per square foot, board measure, than greater thickness, and, due to its flimsy character, a greater percentage of broken sheets and waste will be had. Furthermore, in order to obtain this broken joint construction labor cost is doubled for little or no actual gain.

The writer knows of cases where purchasers of material have actually attempted to insulate brick walls by nailing both the first and second course without any binding material whatsoever. This has also been done in ceiling

ICE HANDLING MACHINERY

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ICE PLANTS

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CHICAGO, F. C. Schapper, Wakem & McLaughlin
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The Burger Bros. Co.
CLEVELAND, General Cartage & Storage Co.,
Henry Bollinger.
DETROIT, Riverside Storage & Cartage Co.,
Ltd., Newman Bros., Inc.
DENVER, Denver Transit & Warehouse Co.
DALLAS, Oriental Oil Co.
EL PASO, El Paso Storage Warehouse Co.
FORT WORTH, Western Warehouse Co.
HOUSTON, Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS, Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE, St. Elmo, W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY, Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL, Peter R. McQuie & Son.
LOS ANGELES, United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.
MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.
MEMPHIS, Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F., Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK, Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS, Iron Warehouses.
NEW YORK, Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical
Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA, O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.
PHILADELPHIA, Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd.,
Mueller & Kusen.
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER, Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS, McNeeters Warehouse Co., Pillsbury-
Becker Eng. & Sup. Co.
SAN ANTONIO, Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, United Iron Works.
SAVANNAH, Benton Transfer Co.
SPOKANE, United Iron Works.
SEATTLE, United Iron Works.
TOLEDO, Moretob Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON, Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

work with resulting trouble. It is also the custom of inexperienced workmen to incorporate lime with Portland cement in order to make the work easier. Under cold storage conditions this material will disintegrate and soften.

Cases are familiar where the workmen in erecting the cork sheets coated not only the surface to be applied against the wall with Portland cement, but actually applied the cement to the edges, erecting the sheets in the same manner as a brick wall is constructed. There are cases on record where, in order to use a cheaper grade of insulating material, partitions of tile were constructed both inside and outside of partitions being insulated, making an increase in cost of approximately 24 cents per square foot, which was not necessary with the better grade of material.

Many cases are on record where the filling between ceiling joists of granulated cork or mineral wood was only partly done because it was deemed sufficient to have 6 or 8 inches of material instead of filling the entire space, which would require an excess of material than the temperature demanded. This air space above has been already mentioned as being detrimental, and has in numerous cases caused saturation of the granulated cork insulation, due to the condensation of moisture above.

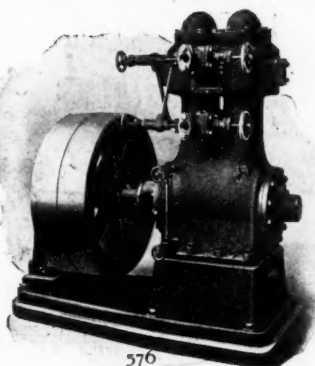
HEATING REFRIGERATOR CARS.

W. E. Sharp, superintendent of the Armour Car Lines, Chicago, claims to have solved the problem of protecting fruit from frost while in transportation by furnishing a suitable combination heater and refrigerator car, says the Journal of Commerce. It was necessary to use a fuel that would not vitiate the air or produce soot, smoke or injurious odors. So, after many experiments, denatured alcohol was decided on as the proper fuel.

Burners of every kind and description that could be found on the market were purchased and tested, and while they were, to a degree, satisfactory, and perhaps entirely so for the purpose for which they were intended, none were found that was adaptable to the purpose. After considerable experimenting, and after building forty-seven different types of burners, Mr. Sharp finally perfected a burner that met all of the requirements, it having a thermostatic valve that regulates the flow of the fuel to the burner and that shuts off the fuel supply in case the fires are extinguished without the use of a manually manipulated valve.

The burner has been in service for two years, and was used last winter in several hundred cars hauling perishable products through a territory where the thermometer registered as low as 45 degrees below zero.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



SIZES—8 to 17 Tons

YORK ICE MACHINES

comprise all sizes and types of the ammonia compression and absorption systems of ice-making and refrigeration.

Our enclosed types are made with engine or for belt drive—single cylinder $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 tons; double cylinder 8 to 17 tons. Bulletin 42.

Our single column open types, with engine, or for belt drive—single cylinder $1\frac{1}{4}$, 3 and 6 tons; double cylinder 8, 10, 20 and 30 tons. Bulletin 26.

York Manufacturing Co.

Largest Ice Machine Manufacturers in the World

Main Office and Works: YORK, PA.

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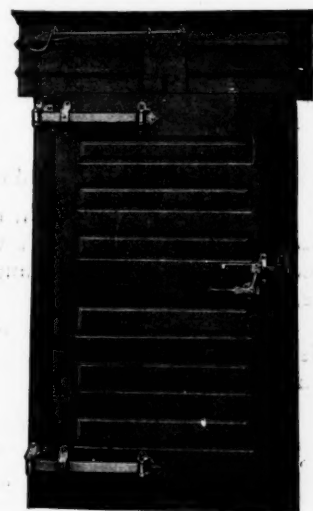
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SEE ANY OF THE BIG PACKERS

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SWIFT & CO.**

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TAFT PACKING CO.
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THE 1911 AGRICULTURAL YEARBOOK.

The eighteenth volume of the Yearbook (1911) has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. In appearance and make-up it differs but little from its predecessors. It contains thirty-one articles, sixty-seven full-page illustrations, of which nine are colored, and twenty text figures.

The Department's appreciation of the services Dr. S. A. Knapp rendered to agriculture during his long career, is indicated in the selection of his portrait as a frontispiece, and in printing his biography as the first article in the volume.

The fifteenth annual report of the Secre-

tary for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, occupies the first 142 pages and gives a "general report of the operations of the Department," which, under the law, must form a part of the volume. This report, supplemented by the statistical matter found in an appendix of 200 pages, gives a more complete and comprehensive summary of agricultural conditions in the United States than can be found in any other single publication.

The 354 pages comprising the body of the volume contain the thirty articles contributed by the members of the scientific force of the Department, and present data upon many of the important questions now occupying the attention of agriculturists,

topics equally vital to the agricultural and urban population, both as producers and consumers of the foodstuffs of the nation.

The two papers on the "Primary principles in the prevention and treatment of disease in poultry," and "The handling and marketing of eggs," together with the articles on "The reduction of waste in marketing," and the "Commercial methods of canning meats," will prove of interest not only to the general public, but to those whose occupations are more directly connected with some phase of that work.

The larger part of the edition of this volume is reserved by Congress for distribution by Senators, Representatives, Delegates in Congress and Resident Commissioners, and the Department's limited quota is reserved principally for its voluntary correspondents, for whom its entire supply is insufficient to furnish one copy to each.



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EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Saturday, May 25, 1912, with comparative tables:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		
	Week ending May 25, 1912.	Week ending May 25, 1911.	From Nov. 1, '11, to May 25, 1912.
United Kingdom...	75	319	15,007
Continent	274	235	9,846
So. & Cen. Am.	192	305	11,153
West Indies	1,570	652	32,659
Br. No. Am. Col.	8	.....	13,975
Other countries ..	.....	.....	182
Total	2,119	1,571	82,822

MEATS, LBS.		
United Kingdom...	4,409,425	5,934,475
Continent	708,023	1,182,050
So. & Cen. Am.	39,775	40,450
West Indies	267,725	94,500
Br. No. Am. Col.	1,000	.....
Other countries ..	6,875	.....
Total	5,433,425	7,251,475

LARD, LBS.		
United Kingdom...	6,591,450	4,499,250
Continent	4,971,600	7,126,689
So. & Cen. Am.	212,300	755,850
West Indies	1,041,600	582,300
Br. No. Am. Col.	1,150	.....
Other countries ..	60,900	.....
Total	12,879,080	12,964,089

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	689	2,473,550	7,213,350
Boston	8	386,875	133,650
Philadelphia .....	.....	47,000	679,000
New Orleans	1,420	107,000	290,000
Galveston .....	.....	.....	51,000
Montreal	22	2,533,000	4,002,000
Mobile .....	.....	66,000	510,000
Total week	2,119	5,433,425	12,879,080
Previous week ..	2,175	10,789,275	17,302,368
Two weeks ago ..	4,153	6,764,900	11,538,650
Cor. week last y'r	1,571	7,251,475	12,964,089

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.			
	From Nov. 1, '11, to May 25, '12.	Same time last year.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.	16,560,400	13,796,000	2,767,500
Meats, lbs.	238,356,273	196,605,048	41,691,225
Lard, lbs.	378,867,128	333,199,151	45,667,977

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Trade Waiting Developments—Speculative Operations Small—Few Fresh Commitments—Hog Receipts Large—Packing Operations Continue Liberal—Trade Conditions Somewhat Disappointing.

The movement of provision values during the week past has not been such as to offer any inducement for entering into large commitments on either side of the market. The lack of animation and lack of tendency displayed has rather tended to make operators cautious, and the future market has reflected this condition. The trading has seemed to be of a professional character, with very little to influence operations for a "long" movement.

The bear side of the market is being discussed with considerable animation, although bearish-inclined traders are inclined to be cautious. It is pointed out that the general fat situation, not only of edible fats but of fats generally, is a slow one at present, and consumers are disposed to be conservative about entering into additional commitments until the real situation as to the summer market is more clearly understood. It is admitted that the stocks of lard are liberal and the actual demand for consumption seems to be restricted. On the other hand, there is a great deal of lard being shipped out from packing points and the exports have continued on a large scale.

The movement of hogs is very liberal. In fact, the receipts are much larger than expected at this season of the year. There was a strong impression that the hog movement would show a material falling off before the 1st of June. Of such decrease there has been as yet no evidence. The daily receipts of hogs at the leading points are approximately 100,000 a day. Some days the total is in excess of this figure usually decreasing at the close of each week. The result of this movement is to keep up a rather large scale of packing operations and the decrease from last year's heavy totals in the three months has been very moderate.

The stocks of product are large at Western points of accumulation and the distribution has not been on the scale anticipated, possibly due to the relatively high price. The prevailing quotations for spot lard are 2½¢ over last year; ribs show about the same premium and July pork is about \$4 a barrel over last year. These quotations naturally have some influence on the distribution of product.

On the other hand, the high price for other meats and of live stock generally is a very important influence in maintaining the prices of hog products of all kinds. The prices for cattle and sheep are very high and the movement to market is comparatively light. This is evidently due to the disappointing losses during the winter and also to the disappointing results of the spring supply. The only live stock which is moving in any volume

compared with last year is the movement of hogs, and there is more or less question in the minds of operators as to the length of time the hog movement will keep up. The prevailing weights are not suggestive of exhaustion in supplies and this fact naturally has considerable influence.

The question of feed stuff supplies the coming year is another influence not to be lost sight of. While the supply of feed stuff this season if large, would be a very important factor in the cost of raising and finishing live stock, it will take more than one year of good supplies to encourage any material increase in the supply of food animals. The length of time necessary to finish the steers means that low prices will have to prevail for some time in order for the full influence to be felt in the cost of raising. Prevailing prices for hogs appear attractive compared with the prices of last year but the costs of raising the hogs are so much higher than last year that it is extremely doubtful if the results are satisfactory.

The developments in the feed stuff situation are encouraging. The last two weeks in May have been very favorable for field work all over the country. Plowing and planting of the corn crop has proceeded very rapidly and the indications favor a large acreage completed under very favorable circumstances. Planting has not been completed in some sections as yet, but it has been so well advanced that the situation is very encouraging. A large crop of oats was seeded, and while there are a few complaints from some sections, the general advices indicate excellent development. The reports as to the progress of the

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hay crop are good. The barley crop seems to have been sown under favorable conditions and if present prospects are maintained the crop of wheat will be in excess of last year, which will mean a fairly liberal supply of mill feeds. The cotton planting was delayed early in the season but weather conditions have recently been very favorable throughout the entire belt and the planting is being pushed rapidly. Private reports indicate a better condition than was feared. Some decrease in area is claimed but an average yield per acre on the area now reported would mean a crop exceeded but a few times, which would give a correspondingly large seed crop available for oil supplies and the meal for feeding purposes.

BEEF.—The market is very steady, due to the small supplies offering but prices are firm. Quoted: Family, \$18@18.50; mess, \$15@15.50; packet, \$17@17.50; extra India mess, \$29@29.50.

PORK.—There has been but slight change in the market. Trading is quiet on all grades. Mess is quoted at \$20.50@21; clear, \$19.25@21; family, \$20@21.

LARD.—The market is quiet and about steady. A fairly steady volume of trade is passing, with prices showing a little tendency to easiness. City steam, 10½@10¼c; Middle West, \$10.40@10.50; Western, \$10.80; refined Continent, \$11; South American, \$11.90; Brazil, kegs, \$12.90; compound lard, 9@9¼c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, May 29, 1912:

BACON.—Amsterdam, Holland, 16,007 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 55,000 lbs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 2,355 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 5,037 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,724 lbs.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 15,000 lbs.; Fredericia, Denmark, 2,875 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 38,692 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 14,966 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 2,346 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 30,182 lbs.; Havre, France, 78,260 lbs.; Helsingfors, Finland, 31,657 lbs.; Hull, England, 172,091

lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 2,800 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 957,850 lbs.; London, England, 23,364 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 37,742 lbs.; Matanzas, W. I., 44,865 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 3,009 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 507 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,451 lbs.; Port Barrios, C. R., 332 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 10,296 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 156,343 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 79,743 lbs.; Venice, Italy, 5,056 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 432,700 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 2,725 lbs.; Ciudad, Bolivar, Venezuela, 1,797 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 5,115 lbs.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 8,452 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 227,800 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 5,462 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 28,800 lbs.; Havre, France, 15,570 lbs.; Hull, England, 177,074 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,383 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 6,902 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 687,670 lbs.; London, England, 114,300 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 12,033 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 6,277 lbs.; Matanzas, W. I., 14,216 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 2,597 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 508 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 7,338 lbs.; Port Barrios, C. R., 332 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 103,686 lbs.; San Domingo, San Dom., 6,710 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 5,539 lbs.; Southampton, England, 49,548 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 1,880 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 13,081 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 6,581 lbs.

LARD.—Aberdeen, Scotland, 106,500 lbs.; Acapulco, Salvador, 13,000 lbs.; Alexandria, Egypt, 5,600 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 3,250 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 208,029 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 6,600 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 123,750 lbs.; Bristol, England, 11,200 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 32,693 lbs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 2,400 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 34,000 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 11,000 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 19,625 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 26,471 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 219,830 lbs.; Cucuta, Colombia, 1,000 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Is., 17,233 lbs.; Danzig, Germany, 51,200 lbs.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 4,271 lbs.; Dunkirk, France, 284,776 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 98,736 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 8,494 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 2,142,443 lbs.; Havre, France, 387,691 lbs.; Hull, England, 351,730 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,772 lbs.;

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Thursday, May 23, 1912, as shown by A. L. Russell's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake. Bags.	Cottonseed Oil. Bbls.	Butter. Pkgs.	Hams. Boxes.	Tallow. Pkgs.	Beef. Pkgs.	Pork. Bbls.	Lard. Tcs. and Pkgs.
Carmania, Liverpool	2111			1056				431 100
Mauretania, Liverpool				714				60 250
Celtic, Liverpool				1293		166	50	240 2704
Minnewaska, London		50		221		40		100 9898
Oceanic, Southampton				353				
Chicago City, Bristol						20		800
Idaho, Hull				634			5	1750 8023
California, Glasgow		165		494		50		200 200
President Grant, Hamburg	1550					85		250 3050
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	490			50		65	100	575 17250
Campanello, Rotterdam	1000	101			210			
Ryndam, Rotterdam	6807	485		235				894 6500
Manhattan, Antwerp	1792							
Lapland, Antwerp	2810			815		50	213	168 2775
George Washington, Bremen						50		1750
Barbarossa, Bremen								500
United States, Baltic		120		55		65		645 650
La Bretagne, Havre				150				255 3035
Canada, Marseilles		1125		190			10	150 250
Oceania, Venice		2037						
Italia, Mediterranean		505						
Themistocles, Mediterranean		10						
Oceania, Mediterranean								100
Total	16560	4598		6260	210	591	378	5718 57835

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Koenigsberg, Germany, 186,000 lbs.; Lagos, Portugal, 7,400 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 50,105 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 79,625 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 443,866 lbs.; London, England, 550,680 lbs.; Malmö, Sweden, 18,000 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 2,800 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 108,649 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 79,222 lbs.; Matanzas, W. I., 35,369 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 16,130 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 1,800 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 225,403 lbs.; Port Barrios, C. R., 3,000 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 1,958 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 4,131 lbs.; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 7,665 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 833,018 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 2,800 lbs.; San Domingo, San Dom., 18,344 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 202,990 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 6,923 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 557,010 lbs.; Sunderland, England, 5,600 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 85,431 lbs.; Turks Island, Bahamas, 1,249 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 185,004 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Hamburg, Germany, 110 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 25 bbls.; Puerto, Mexico, 1,082 gals.

PORK.—Buenos Aires, A. R., 25 bbls.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 150 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 100 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 122 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 21 tcs.; London, England, 5 bbls.; Marseilles, France, 10 bbls.; Nassau, Bahamas, 67 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 95½ bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 366 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 547 bbls.; 25 tcs.; San Domingo, San Dom., 13 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 196 bbls.; Turks Island, Bahamas, 6 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 369 tcs.; Havana, Cuba, 620 pa.; Havre, France, 50 pa.; Marseilles, France, 240 cs.; San Domingo, San Dom., 68 pa.; Santiago, Cuba, 30 pa.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, May 31.—Foreign commercial exchange rates were quoted today as follows:

London—
Bankers' 60 days..... 4.8450@4.8460
Demand sterling..... 4.8725@4.8730

Paris—
Commercial, 90 days.... 5.23½—1-16@5.23½
Commercial, 60 days.... 5.21½ @5.21½—1-16
Commercial, sight..... 5.15½—1-16@5.15½

Berlin—
Commercial, 90 days.... 93 15-16 @ 94
Commercial, 60 days.... 94% @ 94 7-16
Commercial, sight..... 95 @ 95 1-16

Antwerp—
Commercial, 60 days.... 5.25% @ 5.25—1-16

Amsterdam—
Commercial, 60 days.... 39% @ 39½—1-16

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	17/6	20/	@26c.
Oil Cake	12/6	15c.	@19c.
Bacon	17/6	20/	@26c.
Lard, tierces	17/6	20/	@26c.
Cheese	25/	25/	@48c.
Canned meats	17/6	20/	@26c.
Butter	30/	30/	@48c.
Tallow	17/6	20/	@26c.
Pork, per barrel	17/6	20/	@26c.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—It was the opinion among many that the usual midsummer dullness had arrived earlier than usual, and this seemed to intensify the quiet conditions which have recently prevailed. Interest was not entirely lacking but conservatism was apparent and it was evident that consumers of the various grades of tallow are still inclined to take on only small lots at a time. On the other hand, there is a difference of opinion as to available supplies, but the steadiness of quotations would indicate that irrespective of the quantity of stocks on hand, the volume pressed for sale is only about commensurate with demand.

The West was offering edible tallows somewhat more freely during the week while low grades did not seem to be offered in proportionate amount. At times comparative steadiness locally attracted the offerings. The Whitsuntide holidays abroad were not an element of strength, but aside from this, foreigners have been inclined to lower bids to this side rather than advance them. Seemingly, the inclination to take on supplies on the other side is quite similar to that in domestic circles. Undoubtedly, the dullness in foreign vegetable oils is exerting a sympathetic effect and the tallow market is feeling the influence of the apathy existing in the fat markets in general. Due to the foreign holidays there was no London auction sale this week.

Locally, prime city tallow was quoted at 6¼c.; city special, 6½c. in hhd., and country tallow, 5½c. @ 6½c. nom. in tcs. as to quality.

STEARINE.—Without appreciable change in the situation prices have hardened slightly. Demand was said to be of routine character with no special buying, but the small advance in quotations would indicate only slight to moderate offerings. The market for oleostearine is quoted at 15 to 15½c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

GREASE.—The demand continues very quiet with the tone easier with other fats, although prices show very little change. Quotations: Yellow, 5¼c. @ 6½c.; bone, 5½c. @ 6¼c.; house, 5½c. @ 5¾c.; "B" and "A" white, nominal.

GREASE STEARINE.—The market is very quiet with prices about steady. Yellow, 6 @ 6¼c.; and white, 6¼ @ 6½c.

COCOANUT OIL.—The demand for foreign oils has been slow. Buying is from hand to

mouth and in small lots. Quotations: Cochín, 10c.; shipments, 9¾ @ 10c.; Ceylon, 9 @ 9¼c.; shipment, 9c.

PALM OIL.—The market has been very quiet this week with prices about unchanged. Buying is very slow and consumers are holding off. Quoted: Prime red spot, 6¾ @ 6½c.; do. to arrive, 6¾c.; Lagos, spot, 6¾c.; to arrive, 6½ @ 6¾c.; palm kernel, 5½ @ 8¾c.; shipment, 8½ @ 8¾c.

CORN OIL.—The situation continues a quiet one and prices are ruling about steady on light trading. Prices are quoted at \$6.25 @ 6.30 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market is quiet with trading in moderate lots at about unchanged prices. Spot is quoted at 6½ @ 6¾c., while shipment oil is 6¾ @ 6½c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market shows very little change. Sales are moderate but supplies are light. Quotations: For 20 cold test, 95c.; 30 do., 85 @ 88c.; 40 do., water white, 75 @ 78c.; prime, 64c.; low grade off yellow, 61 @ 62c.

OLEO OIL.—The market is quiet and easier. Demand is slow abroad owing to the usual effect of the spring and early summer butter supply. Sales were reported at Rotterdam this week of 500 hhd., at 74 florins. Choice is quoted at 13¼c.; New York, medium, 10c.; Rotterdam, 74 florins.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, May 29.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8 @ 10 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 10 @ 12 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 12 @ 14 lbs. ave., 12½ @ 12¾c.; 14 @ 16 lbs. ave., 12½ @ 12¾c.; 18 @ 20 lbs. ave., 13 @ 13½c. Sweet pickled, 8 @ 10 lbs. ave., 11¾ @ 11½c.; 10 @ 12 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 12 @ 14 lbs. ave., 11½ @ 11¾c.; 14 @ 16 lbs. ave., 11½ @ 11¾c.; 18 @ 20 lbs. ave., 12½ @ 12¾c.

Skinny Hams—Green, 14 @ 16 lbs. ave., 14c.; 16 @ 18 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 18 @ 20 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 22 @ 24 lbs. ave., 13¾c. Sweet pickled, 14 @ 16 lbs. ave., 13c.; 16 @ 18 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 18 @ 20 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 22 @ 24 lbs. ave., 12½c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10 @ 12 lbs. ave., 9½c. Sweet pickled, 10 @ 12 lbs. ave., 9½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5 @ 6 lbs. ave., 8¾c.; 6 @ 8 lbs. ave., 8¾c.; 8 @ 10 lbs. ave., 8¾c.; 10 @ 12 lbs. ave., 8¾c. Sweet pickled, 5 @ 6 lbs. ave., 8¾ @ 9c.; 6 @ 8 lbs. ave., 8¾ @ 8¾c.; 8 @ 10 lbs. ave., 8¾c.; 10 @ 12 lbs. ave., 8¾c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6 @ 8 lbs. ave., 14c.; 8 @ 10 lbs. ave., 13c.; 10 @ 12 lbs. ave., 12¼c.; 12 @ 14 lbs. ave., 11¾c. Sweet pickled, 6 @ 8 lbs. ave., 13¼c.; 8 @ 10 lbs. ave., 12 @ 12¼c.; 10 @ 12 lbs. ave., 11½ @ 11¾c.; 12 @ 14 lbs. ave., 10¾ @ 11c.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, May 29, 1912:

BEEF.—Amsterdam, Holland, 100 bbls.; Antwerp, Belgium, 143 bbls.; Barbadoes, W. I., 55 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 50 bbls.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 50 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 20 tcs.; Cayenne, Fr. Guiana, 105 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 50 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 28,933 lbs., 10 bbls.; Cristobal, Panama, 71,005 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Is., 20 bbls.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 25 bbls.; Emden, Germany, 40 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 30 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 100 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 6 bbls.; Lagos, Portugal, 50 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 115 tcs.; London, England, 40 tcs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 45 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 52 bbls., 16 tcs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 152 bbls., 8 tcs.; Port Limon, C. R., 25 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 13 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 171 bbls.; Stockholm, Sweden, 25 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 116 bbls., 25 tcs.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 340 tcs.; Christiania, Norway, 450 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 60 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 780 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 340 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 25 tcs.; London, England, 250 tcs.; Malmo, Sweden, 50 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,248 tcs.; St. Johns, N. F., 275 cs.; Stavanger, Norway, 85 tcs.; Tonsberg, Norway, 35 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbadoes, W. I., 2,200 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 16,260 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Is., 1,718 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,000 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 2,266 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 15,056 lbs.; San Domingo, San Dom., 3,241 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 14,300 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1,400 lbs.

TALLOW.—Callao, Peru, 2,086 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 20 bbls.; London, England, 82,649 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 9,296 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 77,624 lbs.; San Domingo, San Dom., 43,230 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 29,290 lbs.

TALLOW OIL.—Havre, France, 20 bbls.

TONGUE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 120 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 28 pa., 40 tcs.; London, England, 350 pa..

CANNED MEAT.—Antwerp, Belgium, 756 cs.; Bristol, England, 425 cs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 1 case; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 31 pa.; Colon, Panama, 351 cs.; Curacao, Leeward Is., 49 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 475 cs.; Hamburg, Germany, 75 cs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 18 pa.; Havre, France, 156 cs.; Hull, England, 334 cs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 20 pa.; Liverpool, England, 600 cs.; London, England, 38 cs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 110 cs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 266 cs.; Newcastle, England, 112 cs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 57 pa.; Port au Prince, W. I., 25 pa.; Savanilla, Colombia, 4 pa.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 20 pa.; Trinidad, Island of, 134 pa.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 122 cs.

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COTTON OIL CABLE MARKETS

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, May 31.—Market steady. Quotations: Choice summer white oil, 67 marks; butter oil, 67 marks; summer yellow, 62 marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, May 31.—Market easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 38 florins; choice summer white, 42 florins, and butter oil, 42 florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, May 31.—Market is easy. Quotations: Summer yellow, 78 francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, May 31.—Market is nominal; nothing doing. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 81 francs; prime winter yellow, 89 francs; choice summer white oil, 88 francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, May 31.—Market is firm. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 31s.; summer yellow, 30¼s.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., May 30.—Crude cottonseed oil, 44c. bid; very little oil selling.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., May 30.—Crude cottonseed oil dull at 43c.; stocks very light. Meal \$25, f. o. b. mills, for 7½ per cent. prime. Hulls, \$6, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., May 30.—Cotton oil market firm; prime crude, 46c. Prime 8 per cent. meal scarce at \$28.25 per short ton. Hulls lower, \$7 loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., May 30.—Crude cottonseed oil barely steady at 44c., f. o. b. mill; stocks light, likewise after planting production. Prime 8 per cent. meal steady at \$30, short ton, New Orleans. Hulls lower at \$7.50 loose, \$9 sacked, New Orleans.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, May 29.—On the easing off in the lard, cotton and grain markets tired "longs" again started to unload. The market, however, appeared to lack buying power, and sellers were compelled to offer the market down daily before being able to dispose of their holdings. This is only natural, as

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the bull interests seem to have carried the market up beyond all reason, totally ignoring the fact that the consumer had long ago dropped by the wayside. The market still has the appearance of being considerably overbought and ready for further declines. Values will have to be marked down to a consuming basis before the situation will be healthy again. The bull argument of light stocks might still be correct, but without consuming demand for same, said stocks can still prove burdensome. This brings in the old law of "supply and demand." The consuming market of both this country and Europe still appears to be considerably below the New York parity.

The crude situation has proved considerable of a surprise to the trade. Offerings and sales have been heavy all week. Only a short while ago crude oil appeared to be cleaned up, but this now seems to be far from the case, at least in the Southeast section. Offerings have included shipments as late as July and August, which means that some mills will run right through the whole year. We look for lower prices during the coming week, although eventually, after a good liquidation, market should be all right again.

MISSISSIPPI CRUSHERS TO MEET.

The first annual convention of the Mississippi Cotton Seed Crushers' Association will be held at Jackson, Miss., on June 18. The headquarters will be the Edwards House, and a large attendance of members is expected. A very interesting programme is being arranged, and there is much important business to come up for discussion.

In writing to The National Provisioner



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concerning this newest of State associations and its work, Secretary H. L. McGeorge, of Jackson, says:

"As you know, our State association was organized last season and offices were opened in this city on January 1. The association is filling a long-felt want in the cotton oil industry of our State, and we believe that with the support of the mills for the coming season we will be enabled to carry on a campaign for a more thorough knowledge of the uses of cottonseed products throughout this territory, which will justify the mills in the maintenance of the association."

COTTONSEED CRUSHERS' MEETINGS.

Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Planters Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., June 4, 5 and 6.

Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Atlantic Beach, Fla., June 17, 18.

Mississippi Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Hotel Edwards, Jackson, Miss., June 18.

Alabama Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, San Carlos Hotel, Pensacola, Fla., June 19, 20.

Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Houston, Tex., July 22, 23 and 24.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**Speculative and Consuming Trade Quiet—
Prices Sag—Developments Being Awaited
—Sentiment Mixed—Cotton and Lard
Fluctuations Afford Only Light Incentive
—Cotton Conditions Improved.**

A somnolent trade characterized part of the past week in the cottonseed oil market. At times fluctuations were meaningless, with a drooping tendency to values. The fact, however, that underlying conditions were not essentially altered seemed to justify the apathy in the future market. Neither bulls nor bears were aggressive, and while one side harped almost continually on the dullness in the consuming trade, both in this country and with foreigners, those bullish on the situation adhered to their positions and pointed to the absence of pressure of actual oil. Heaviness developed in the mid-week, with evidence of liquidation by tired holders.

Opinions as to the ultimate course of values are probably much more divided than for several months. There is one contingent emphatically bullish on the situation and undoubtedly speculatively long on considerable oil. It is a fair assumption that the West is to be identified on this side, although their holdings are probably much reduced. Due to the dissemination of bullish literature it is not unreasonable to suppose that a scattered "long" account has accumulated, and several are of the opinion that the South is moderately bullish on the oil situation at this time.

Due to the speculative campaign for higher prices a vulnerable technical position is

thought to exist, but it is evident that in the event of a moderate reaction, which would be sufficient to induce liquidation for the account of "trailers," and which would serve to bring about a recurrence of consuming inquiry, the antagonism so noticeable toward the cottonseed oil market at present, rather in sentiment than otherwise, would be lessened materially.

But there is a confident expression among some of the leading bull interests which can be regarded as assurance of their faith in the situation, although a certain element of the trade believe that this air is ominous. It stands to reason, however, that for every "long" there is a "short," whether speculative, semi-speculative or whether the buyer is a consumer or a seller in a position to deliver the actual oil. This feature constitutes a debatable question at this time, with various opinions offered but none conclusive.

The general belief is that prominent independent refining interests, which have been "short" contracts on the future market several months, have still to buy in a large amount of oil or deliver the same. The bearish sentiment prevalent in many quarters is also indicative of a certain "short" interest offsetting a part of the speculative "long" account, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that many of the speculative "shorts" were forced to cover on the recent bulge, and that generally commitments have been reduced.

There will be some interesting fluctuations, however, before the expiration of the summer, according to most students of the oil market.

Whether or not the refiners who are short contracts, principally July, August and September, will re-purchase them will depend almost wholly upon the consuming demand. As noted above, this latter is exceptionally quiet, and while oil values are undoubtedly above a parity with some other oils for soapmaking purposes, the inquiry emanating from edible sources is also meagre.

Refiners unquestionably have fair stocks of oil on hand, which is but natural at this season of the year, with crude holdings at the South extremely light, but another matter of dispute and upon which no tangible or convincing information can be had is the amount of unsold oil. Surely it can not be denied that during the early part of the season, with the low levels of cottonseed oil, there was an enormous consumption in this country, while with the total exports promising about 1,000,000 barrels, a burdensome carry-over is not suggested.

Reiteration of claims of reselling by both domestic and foreign consumers have come to hand, with advices also of refining interests in instances having made importations of English cottonseed oil for soap uses, but there does not seem to be a continuation of this reselling. Aside from the speculative conditions which have entered into the market and which have to be reckoned with, the stability of lard values and the progress of the cotton plant will exert no small amount of influence on consumers the world over, and will actuate refiners in their willingness to carry supplies into the next season.

The past week in the cotton market has

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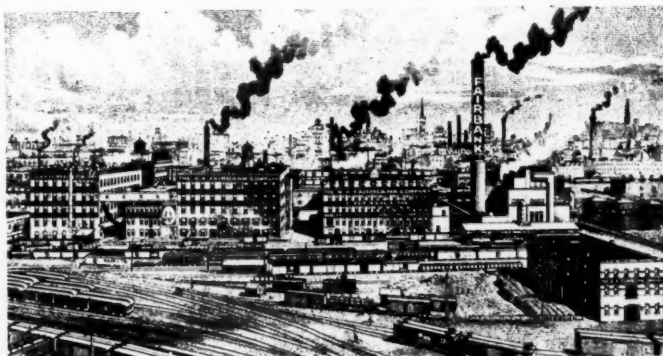
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also lacked interest and fluctuations would not indicate unusual weather developments. Most advices, however, indicate that the plant has partially recovered from its backward start of from two to four weeks due to the warm and clear weather and where stands have been obtained they are from good to excellent. This is rather surprising in view of the unprepared soil in many sections, but it remains to be seen what vitality the plant will display at a later date. Planting is about completed at this time in the most backward localities and while there is very little uneasiness, frequent showers over the belt would allay apprehension which has been growing because of the high temperatures in absence of precipitation recently. During the last four days there have been scattered and beneficial rains.

The Government report will be issued on June 3d, but will only give the condition of the plant as of May 25th, since which time it is not thought that there has been retrogression but, rather, betterment. Acreage figures will not be available until early in July, but at present the consensus of opinion points to an average reduction of about 7%. The condition of the crop according to private advices recently compiled averaged from 79 to 80%; the plant gaining considerably since the middle of May. Last June the Government made the condition 87.8; two years ago, 82, and in 1909 it was 81.1. The ten-year average is 81.4; while last season's planted acreage was 36,681,000 and the picked acres given at 36,045,000. An excellent subsoil moisture over practically the entire cotton territory will serve to partially offset the neglected cultivation in sections.

Closing prices, Saturday, May 25, 1912.—Spot, \$6.95@7.10; May, \$7@7.10; June, \$6.95@7; July, \$7.03@7.05; August, \$7.13@7.14; September, \$7.17@7.18; October, \$7.16@7.17; November, \$6.64@6.66; December, \$6.48@6.55. Futures closed unchanged to 6 decline. Sales were: July, 2,500, \$7.05@7.01; August, 4,600,

\$7.14@7.12; September, 1,700, \$7.17@7.16; October, 1,000, \$7.16@7.14; November, 100, \$6.63. Total sales, 9,900 bbls. Good off, \$6.70@7; off, \$6.65@6.89; reddish off, \$6.65@6.80; winter, \$7@8.50; summer, \$7.10@8.25; prime crude S. E., \$5.87; prime crude, Valley, \$6.20; prime crude, Texas, \$6.20.

Closing prices, Monday, May 27, 1912.—Spot, \$6.85@6.99; May, \$6.80@6.98; June, \$6.89@6.95; July, \$6.98@7; August, \$7.10@7.12; September, \$7.15@7.16; October, \$7.12@7.13; November, \$6.63@6.65; December, \$6.49@6.53. Futures closed 20 decline to 1 advance. Sales were: May, 200, \$7.10; June, 200, \$6.98; July, 3,300, \$7.04@6.99; August, 100, \$7.11; September, 4,200, \$7.20@7.15; October, 200, \$7.15@7.13; November, 400, \$6.65. Total sales, 8,700 bbls. Good off, \$6.60@7; off, \$6.65@6.95; reddish off, \$6.55@6.95; winter, \$7@8; summer, \$7; prime crude S. E., \$5.87; prime crude, Valley, \$6.13; prime crude, Texas, \$6.13.

Closing prices, Tuesday, May 28, 1912.—Spot, \$6.85@7; June, \$6.87@6.95; July, \$6.99@7.01; August, \$7.11@7.12; September, \$7.14@7.16; October, \$7.11@7.13; November, \$6.62@6.64; December, \$6.48@6.50. Futures closed 1 advance to 2 decline. Sales were: June, 200, \$6.91@6.90; July, 3,800, \$7.01@6.99; August, 1,300, \$7.12@7.09; September, 1,300, \$7.17@7.14; October, 1,500, \$7.13@7.11; December, 100, \$6.50. Total sales, 8,300 bbls. Good off, \$6.60@6.90; off, \$6.60@6.70; reddish off, \$6.50@6.58; winter, \$7@7.75; summer, \$7@7.75; prime crude S. E., \$5.87; prime crude, Valley, \$6.13; prime crude, Texas, \$6.13.

Closing prices, Wednesday, May 29, 1912.—Spot, \$6.75@7; June, \$6.76@6.89; July, \$6.92@6.93; August, \$7.06@7.08; September, \$7.10@7.12; October, \$7.04@7.05; November, \$6.61@6.62; December, \$6.50@6.53. Sales were: July, 4,000, \$7@6.91; August, 3,600, \$7.11@7.08; September, 3,000, \$7.15@7.10; October, 2,200, \$7.12@7.04; November, 100, \$6.61; December, 400, \$6.54. Total sales, 13,300 bbls. Good off, \$6.51@6.70; off, \$6.52@6.60; reddish

off, \$6.42@6.50; winter, \$6.90@7.75; summer, \$7@7.60; prime crude S. E., \$5.74@5.87; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

OIL MILL SUPERINTENDENTS MEET.

The annual convention of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association will be held this year at Memphis, Tenn., on June 12, 13 and 14. In connection with it the Oil Mill Machinery Manufacturers & Supply Association will hold a big exhibition of machinery in actual operation, supplies, equipment, etc. The convention programme is very attractive and instructive and a fine entertainment programme is also promised.

In describing the plan and objects of the Association the secretary, H. E. Wilson, of Wharton, Tex., says: "The Association is not a labor organization, and we meet every year to advance our ideas and theories in the operation of the cottonseed oil mills. There are three grades in the Association, first, second and third. The first-grade member is expected to be taken to plan, build and operate an oil mill. The second-grade member is expected to operate and keep in repair an oil mill. The third grade is expected to be able to handle a night superintendent's position. The examination fee is two dollars, and the yearly dues are three dollars in advance, and new members must have a letter of reference from their present and former employers."

The convention programme will include papers and addresses as follows: "The O. M. S. A. and What It Is," by W. H. Emerson, "Ice Making in Connection with Oil Milling," by O. E. Morris, "Prevention of Fire and Accidents in an Oil Mill," by G. T. Parkhouse, past president. "Oil Mill Engines and Valve

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Setting," by C. P. Lamons. "Economy of Operation and Results," by John B. Alford. "The Physical Chemical Control of an Oil Mill," by Edwin L. Johnson. "Steam Boilers and Their Treatment," by F. P. Morris. "General Care of an Oil Mill," by S. J. Duke. "Society, Economy and Industry," by Past President F. E. Voorhies. "Steam Engineering," by Past President M. W. Flaherty. "Linting of Cotton Seed for Mill Purposes," by P. T. Wallace. "A Clean Mill and the Pure Food Law," by H. E. Wilson. "Individual Efficiency," by W. E. Copenhaver. "Our New Method of Pressing," by C. D. Helm. "Separation and Oil Extraction," by H. C. Beasley. "Short Sketches of Oil Milling, with Some Few Kicks," by Past President T. J. McNulty.

All inquiries concerning convention plans and rates, and also regarding exhibits, should be addressed to H. E. Wilson, secretary and treasurer, Wharton, Tex.

GEORGIA COTTON OIL MERGER.

Announcement has just been made at Atlanta, Ga., of the organization of the Empire Cotton Oil Company, with an authorized capital of \$4,000,000, and which will take in twelve and, possibly fourteen, of the largest cotton oil mills in the State, including the properties of E. P. McBurney, L. G. Neal and Thomas Eggleston. The company is financed by the Trust Company of Georgia, of which Ernest Woodruff is president.

There will be no bonds issued by the company. There will be \$2,000,000 preferred 7 per cent. stock and \$2,000,000 common, of which a total of \$2,500,000 equally divided between preferred and common will be issued at once. The entire amount to be issued at once has already been taken.

The company will begin business with cash capital on hand of \$400,000. Its principal offices will be located in Atlanta, and its officers are as follows: President, Thomas Eggleston; vice-president, E. P. McBurney; second vice-president, L. G. Neal.

Mr. McBurney will be general manager of the new company, and Mr. Neal manager of the fertilizer department. The directors are: Charles E. Currier, president Atlanta National Bank; John E. Murphy, capitalist; Ernest Woodruff, president Trust Company of Georgia; J. N. Goddard, manager Conklin Tin Plate Company; L. G. Neal, J. M. Duffey, manager Bainbridge Oil Company; Mell R. Wilkinson, secretary Van Winkle Gin and Machinery Company; C. L. C. Thomas, manager Madison Cotton Oil Company; Thomas Eggleston, E. P. McBurney, J. E. Smith, Jr., president Lawrence Cotton Oil Company of Dublin, and Edward H. Inman, of the cotton firm of Inman, Akers & Inman, of Atlanta.

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COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week up to May 29, 1912, for the period since September 1, 1911, and for the same period a year ago, were as follows:

From New York.			
Ports.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1911.	Same period, 1910-11.
Aalesund, Norway	102	102	—
Aarhus, Denmark	—	25	—
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	453	325
Acajutla, Salvador	4	238	171
Accra, W. Africa	—	160	—
Addis Ababa, Gold Coast Colony, N. W. Africa	—	6	—
Alexandretta, Syria	—	18	—
Alexandria, Egypt	—	4,955	1,263
Algiers, Algeria	125	423	147
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	509	127
Amapola, Honduras	—	23	12
Amsterdam, Holland	31	658	—
Ancona, Italy	—	2,874	1,720
Antigua, W. I.	—	30	154
Antilla, W. I.	—	50	—
Antofagasta, Chile	—	35	17
Antwerp, Belgium	107	6,948	2,797
Arendal, Norway	—	50	—
Arica, Chile	—	168	228
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	17	21
Auckland, N. Z.	—	804	152
Aux Cayes, Haiti	—	4	17
Azua, W. I.	—	244	417
Bahia, Brazil	—	409	509
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	—	172	111
Barbados, W. I.	—	671	940
Bari, Italy	—	161	—
Beira, E. Africa	—	435	61
Belfast, Ireland	—	24	543
Belgrade, Serbia	—	50	—
Bergen, Norway	102	1,938	710
Birkenhead, England	—	100	—
Bordeaux, France	—	1,830	1,225
Bralla, Roumania	—	700	1,335
Bremen, Germany	—	1,607	60
Bristol, England	—	50	25
Buenos Aires, A. R.	250	20,743	10,598
Bukharest, Roumania	—	—	450
Calabrien, Cuba	—	9	11
Cairo, Egypt	—	465	104
Canaquey	—	24	—
Cape Haytian	—	9	—
Cape Town, Africa	—	1,671	3,453
Cardenas, Cuba	—	14	19
Cartagena, Colombia	—	—	7
Carupano, Venezuela	—	—	10
Casablanca, Venezuela	—	290	—
Cavella	—	25	—
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana	6	558	1,125
Ceara, Brazil	—	19	151
Christiania, Norway	—	5,917	1,800
Christiansund, Norway	—	100	—
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	170	247
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	5	5	—
Colon, Panama	123	1,941	2,121
Constantinople, Turkey	—	13,991	16,743
Constanta, Roumania	—	100	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	\$,117	4,580

Corinto, Nicaragua	—	73	73
Cork, Ireland	—	400	1,250
Corral	—	207	—
Cristobal, Panama	—	321	—
Cucuta, Colombia	—	13	—
Cucacoo, Leeward Islands	4	92	58
Danzig, Germany	—	30	—
Delegatch, Turkey	—	1,740	953
Delagoa Bay, Africa	—	212	426
Demerara, Br. Guiana	31	2,097	1,790
Dominica, W. I.	—	62	—
Drontheim, Norway	—	210	350
Dublin, Ireland	—	3,199	2,075
Dunedin, N. Z.	—	9	61
Dunkirk, France	—	—	250
Falmouth, W. I.	—	7	—
Flume, Austria	—	925	300
Frederickshald, Norway	—	105	—
Fremantle, Australia	—	—	9
Galatz, Roumania	—	6,644	4,475
Gallipoli, Turkey	—	150	130
Genoa, Italy	—	28,885	32,013
Gibraltar, Spain	—	150	369
Glasgow, Scotland	165	5,459	4,326
Gonaives, Haiti	—	4	8
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	2,308	1,575
Grand Papo	—	76	—
Grenada, W. I.	—	83	7
Guadeloupe, W. I.	—	1,920	2,279
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	39	21
Guayaquil, Ecuador	—	—	9
Guaymas, Mexico	132	132	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	3,132	2,410
Havana, Cuba	24	856	2,748
Havre, France	—	9,257	4,990
Helsingborg, Sweden	—	100	—
Helsingfors, Finland	20	40	53
Horsens, Denmark	—	75	—
Hull, England	—	732	—
Iquique, Chile	—	94	361
Jacmel, Haiti	—	4	32
Jamaica, W. I.	—	—	11
Jeremie, Haiti	—	4	—
Kavalya, Turkey	—	—	25
Kingston, W. I.	27	3,899	2,571
Kobe, Japan	—	6	—
Koenigsberg, Germany	—	145	—
Kustendil, Roumania	—	2,950	3,125
Lagos, Nigeria	—	66	—
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	22	19
La Libertad, Salvador	—	—	—
La Paz, A. R.	—	—	30
La Plata, A. R.	61	101	43
Leghorn, Italy	508	7,176	5,029
Lepslig, Germany	—	38	—
Leith, Scotland	—	75	95
Limon, C. R.	—	351	—
Liverpool, England	1,142	30,642	10,802
Loanda, Portuguese W. Africa	—	5	—
London, England	51	7,589	7,187
Lyttelton, N. Z.	—	—	54
Macoris, S. D.	—	601	1,764
Malmo, Sweden	—	474	115
Malta, Island of	181	2,962	3,261
Manchester, England	—	6,399	5,098
Manila, P. I.	—	9	—
Marsacibo, Venezuela	—	—	—
Marseilles, France	1,018	24,603	14,452
Martinique, W. I.	—	4,016	4,001
Massawa, Arabia	—	—	19
Matanzas, W. I.	—	72	99

(Continued on page 43.)

SCIENTIFIC

OIL MILL MACHINERY

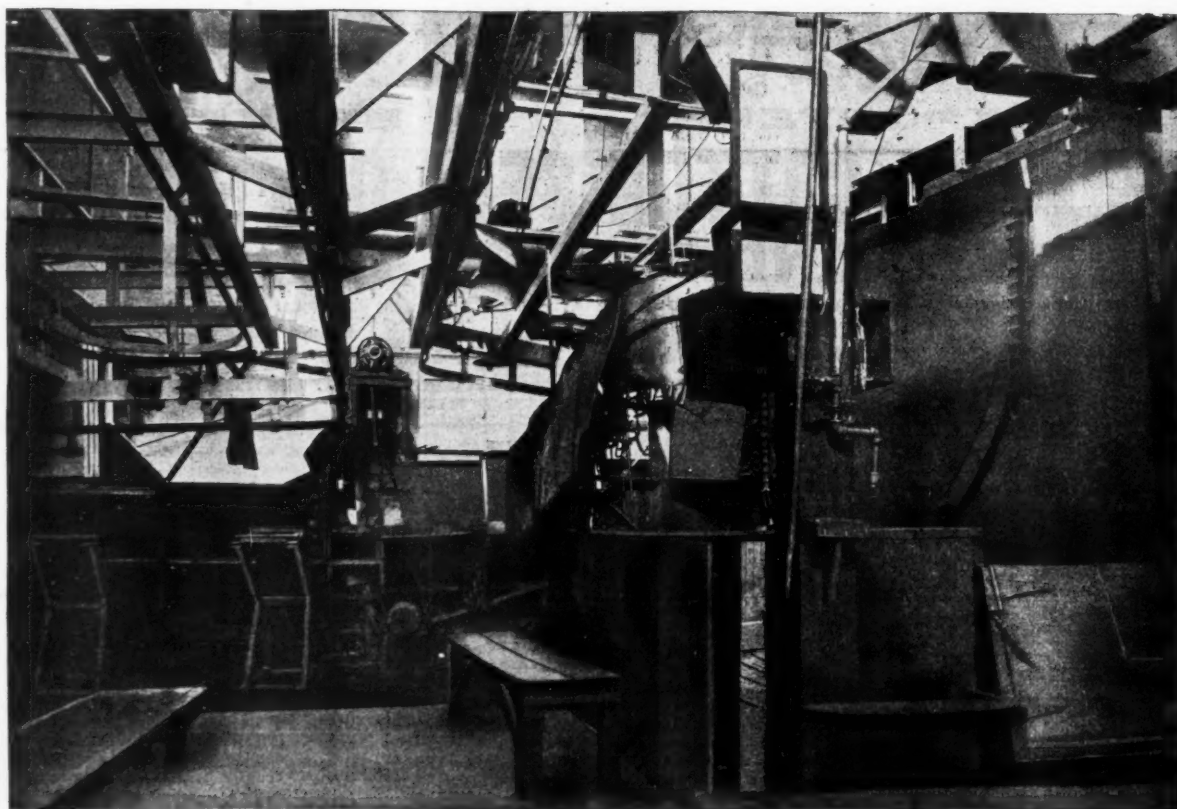
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FORMERLY THE FOOS MFG. CO.

ESTABLISHED 1878

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.



Power consumption commences and ends with the kill in an electrically driven packing plant

Where a packing plant uses subdivided group, or individual motor drive, power consumption begins at the wheel or beef hoist motor when the kill commences. Each motor is started just before the meat reaches the machine or conveyor operated by it, and is stopped when the meat supply ceases. In this way power is used

only when necessary for production and is not continually wasted in driving long line shafts.

Leading Chicago and Western packers have been using General Electric Company motors in their packing houses for many years with entire success.

Our nearest office will gladly furnish additional information.

General Electrical Company

Largest Electrical Manufacturer in the World

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Richmond, Va.
Rochester, N. Y.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
San Francisco, Cal.
St. Louis, Mo.
Seattle, Wash.
Spokane, Wash.
Syracuse, N. Y.

HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Trading so far this week has been of a scattering nature in native hides at steady rates for steers, although some May light cows recently sold at 16¼c. Branded varieties continue quiet, with no sales so far this week, and prices for these are apparently top. The packers are expecting that the large buyers will be in the market before long as they are known to be short of hides. If the "tanning packers" are anxious to establish the advances in hides they will have to ask more for their leather, which, according to last reports, they are doing, and if they continue to sell leather at less relatively than hides are bringing, it will not last long, as they do not believe in losing money for an extended period. Native steers are steady and unchanged at 17¼c. for May salting, basis of last trades, although a big packer claimed to have declined this bid for his run of Mays. Some packers are asking 17½c. for May takeoff, and former confirmed trading at that price was for hides from light average points. February-March heavy average last sold at 15¾c., with some more to be had at this price, but late March alone are held at 16c. Texas steers are quiet and unchanged, in keeping with all branded kinds this week, ruling 17c. for heavies, 16¼c. for lights, and 15¾c. for extremes on last sales. Tanners continue to talk that heavies are rather easy at 17c. and look for a slight reaction in these. Butt brands are slow this week and unchanged at 16c. Colorados are in a similar position, with former trading at 15¾c. Branded cows last sold at 15½c., being quotable on that basis and other packers talking 15¾c. Native cows have shown a slightly easier tendency for lights recently, with recent sales of April-Mays at 16¼c. Packers later, however, declined this bid for May 45 to 55 lbs. Heavy weights are held at 16½c., but there have been no late sales. After this month the percentage of heavy cows in receipts will be small. Native bulls are rumored sold from June 1 forward at 14c., which was the last price secured for these ahead to September 1, although higher has been since talked. Packers continue to talk up to 13c. for February 1 to June 1, but the largest trading in these months was at 12½c. early this month, while since a single car brought 12¾c. Branded bulls are unchanged and quotable at 11¼c. up to 12¼c. talked, the latter price for all May and all Ft. Worth takeoff.

Later.—One car of small packer light native cows sold at 16¼c., and later two cars of Indiana packer June salting light native cows sold at 16¼c. Regular packers are pretty closely sold up. Two packers now claim to have declined bids of 17½c. for light average points May native steers.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is unchanged. It is said the dealers and tanners are working together to keep prices down on shedders, and making lower bids for long haired where there are any unsold at outside points. The Eastern tanners are said to be giving preference to Ohio points, as they get a larger percentage of short-haired in late

receipts from dealers that have kept closely sold up and in many cases ahead. The Chicago dealers are well sold up, and would not sell ahead for late June at present prices, as some lots would run mostly short haired. While present underlying conditions remain firm prices are stationary. One Eastern party declined to take a choice lot of all No. 2 buffs offered at 12½c. from an outside point, Chicago freight basis. Buffs continue steady to firm and unchanged at 13½c. for present holdings, and in certain instances late receipts included, and the policy continues to keep long haired sold up. Three more cars sold at 13½c., while a car with a large percentage seconds brought 13¼c. Country long-haired hides have been mostly worked off at Western points, and the dealers are trying to keep prices down for buying purposes as hides become shorter haired. Heavy cows are unchanged, being quoted the same as buffs, and two cars mixed with heavy steers brought 13½c. Local tanners have been paying 13½c. in Chicago recently for buffs. Extremes range 14¼@14½c. as to lots, the outside price for regular good lots of current holdings, and a car with a large percentage of seconds sold at 14¼c. Local tanners pay 14½c. Heavy steers are quoted 13½c. for regular lots, and two cars sold mixed with heavy cows at this. Lots that will run to city butchers range up to 13¾@14c. asked. Bulls continue steady at 11@11¼c. and up to 11½c. asked for certain lots, though this is nominal. Branded hides continue firm and quoted nominal at 12¼@12½c. flat.

Later.—One car of Chicago buffs sold at 13½c., including late receipts. Several car lots of Western all weight hides sold at 13¼c., selected Chicago freight.

HORSE HIDES.—Quality will be poorer with hot weather. Mixed lots range \$4.10 @ \$4.20, although local tanners are paying up to \$4.25 for some good lots, mostly cities.

CALFSKINS.—Market continues firm. Chicago cities are held at better than 20c., though possibly 20½c. would be accepted, and choicest straight city skins out of first salt held up to 21c. Mixed lots of skins out of second salt comprising cities, outside cities and countries are selling at 19½c. on a veal selection, with last trading in outside cities and countries and no Chicago cities included at 19¼c. Straight outside cities alone last brought 20c., and countries range 18½@19¼c. Kips are steady, and not in large supply at 15½c. for countries and outside cities, and up to 16c. asked. Light calf all the way from \$1.25@1.40.

SHEEPSKINS.—Packer shearlings are selling around 50c., with short clipped rejected and salable alone at from 25@30c., some lots down to 20c. Shearlings are reported well sold up. Some packers are holding the longest wool shearlings to sell around 70c., as the quality and length of wool improves with later receipts and expect 70c. for spring lambs.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—Further sales have been made of common varieties at the decline of ¼c., and Central American sold at a drop of ½c. from the previous selling rate, although the recent selling price of 25c. on Central Americans was only established on one sale and was about ¼c. over the general market. The further transactions effected include about 6,800 Bogotas, etc., on the basis of 25c. for mountains as against the last price of 25¼c., and about 2,000 Central Americans, etc., mostly at 24½c., as against the previous price of 25c., although it is reported that a few Costa Ricas, etc., brought up to 24¾c. There is a fresh arrival of 490 hides from Central America, and 458

from Panama per the S. S. "Advance," and it is expected that these will also be taken on the same basis of 24½c.

WET SALTED HIDES.—There is a fairly good demand for frigorifico hides from American tanners, and the supplies of these have been considerably reduced by sales last week. Saladero hides are selling to a limited extent here, but are mostly taken by Europe. Mexicans are hardly as firm, and it is reported that some sales of coast varieties have been at 13¾c.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—There is a report current that one of the local packers has made a sale of his June to January spread native steers ahead at the advanced price of 21c., but nothing has been fully confirmed as yet regarding this transaction as to the price or whether the sale includes all the packer will make or a part. No sales are reported of other varieties, and the tendency of the market appears to be somewhat easier, as packers are offering to sell now at lower prices than they were asking previously. Some May native steers are offered at 17c., and some April salting at 16¼c., and previously ¼c. more was asked in both instances. Branded varieties are in light supply, but little call and easy.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Buyers continue to keep out of the market as a rule, and the tendency is rather easy. One car of Pennsylvania buffs 45@60 lbs. was offered here at 13¼c. selected, and the seller was also willing to sell 25 lbs. and up at 13½c., but the buyer to whom the hides were offered refused to take them either way. Other Pennsylvania buffs are not quoted under 13½c. selected, and some dealers are asking 13½@13¾c., but are unable to make sales. No sales of Ohio and other Middle West buffs have been reported here at the asking price of 13¾c., and it is not believed that many of these have been sold anywhere at over 13½c. New York State and Canadian hides are quoted at 12½@12¾c. flat, with some recent sales of both car lots and smaller parcels at these prices and some car lots offered at 13c. flat unsold.

HORSE HIDES.—The market shows a somewhat better tone with more movement reported, especially in fronts of which several cars lots are reported taken by visiting Western tanners. Prices paid for fronts have not been fully confirmed, but it is understood that regular fronts did not sell under \$3.25, and there are some reports of choice lots bringing more. Butts continue quiet around \$1.30, with some parties bidding \$1.25. Whole hides are quoted around \$4.25@4.30 for regular outside cities, \$4.10@4.15 for countries, and around \$4.20 for mixed lots. Receipts at present are light, and there are not many lots of account around through the country.

CALFSKINS.—Holders are generally firm in their views, but not much business of account is noted. New York Cities continue nominally unchanged at \$1.75, \$2.20 and \$2.60, and light kips of 12@17 lbs. at \$3@3.10. Some choice outside city skins are held at \$1.65, \$2.10 and \$2.45. One lot of about 2,000 Canadian skins is reported sold at \$1.55, \$1.85 and \$2.15 flat, which prices are considered low on the middle and heavy weights, as regular country skins are mostly selling on a selected basis at from \$1.55@1.60, \$2@2.05 and \$2.30@2.35. Some skins are being offered from Philadelphia that include Southern stock at \$1.60, \$2.05 and \$2.40, but buyers are apparently not interested in these at these prices.

Boston.

Market quiet. Buyers holding off. Buffs 13½@13¾c., extremes 14½@¾c. Southern fair demand, sales choice all short-haired stock 25@60-lb. at 13c. flat.

Chicago Section

Swift and Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending May 25, 1912, averaged 11.11 cents per pound.

Soap bubbles are not necessarily filled with air at all times. Occasionally a soap manufacturer can afford to leave two millions or more when crossing the Styx as E. Kirkman did.

Loose clothing is always a menace to life and limb. Charles Miller's clothing was caught in a shaft at the Swift sausage plant at 42nd and Loomis streets. The funeral has been announced.

There is no valid reason why "Kosher" meat should not sell higher than the "Gentile" quality. Observe the extra expense of Kosher killing and handling, and 50 per cent. above market would appear reasonable. Hence, why this agitation?

With cattle topping \$9 in St. Louis, as against \$6.20 in 1911, and bringing \$9.30 in Kansas City, the highest regular market figure ever known there, and with corn 30 cents higher than it was a year ago, what is your verdict on the present price of beef?

Let's move to Alton, Ill. One Glassbrenner is to kill all of his own meats, he says. Cattle, we are told, can be killed, but meats? Well, cats are said to have seven lives. Sirloin and porterhouse will be 17 cents in Alton. Oh, happy Alton!

Chicago might take a lesson from her young sister, Oklahoma City. The Oklahoman of said sister city said in her girlish innocence: "If the agitators are really anxious to stop the sale of diseased meat, the place to go is just as far away from the packinghouses as possible." As the old Greek said 3,000 years ago: "Truth springs from the lips of the innocent child."

The farewell banquet tendered to John A. O'Hern, former superintendent of the Armour Omaha plant, now general superintendent of all the Armour plants, at the Millard Hotel at Omaha was chaperoned by Mr. Harris as toastmaster. General Manager Howe and Messrs. James Griffin and A. E. Casey made the parting speeches, befitting the occasion and the recipient.

The switching prices for ice by the car load charged by the railroad companies is the object of an inquiry by Commissioner E. E. Clark, of the Interstate Commission, who is conducting a hearing in the Chicago Federal building. The commission is asked to force the railroad lines to reduce their prices for switching car loads of ice in Chicago and

vicinity from \$6 to \$4. The latter was the original rate. A new schedule went into effect April 12, 1912, raising the switching price. The complaint is against railroads operating from the East into Chicago. Morris and Company, the complainants, allege the new schedule has a greater bearing upon their business than any other organization, on account of their large consumption of ice from the lakes.

PLAN TO STOP FLOOD DAMAGE.

In relation to the recent terrible losses of life and property in connection with the floods in the Mississippi Valley a very simple suggestion for a way to stop this loss in the future comes from a well-known Chicago provision man. It is nothing more or less than to so conserve the flood waters that they will not rush down all at once and overwhelm the country. In a letter to The National Provisioner on this subject Morris Schwabacher of Chicago, says:

Chicago, May 27, 1912.

Editor The National Provisioner:

While touring the world I observed the work done by the English administration in Egypt in conserving and protecting the waters of the Nile, and noted enormous benefits the country has received from the same. Germany and France have done a wonderful work in building canals connecting their rivers, thus creating great markets for their people and building up a great merchant marine through this channel.

The American people have a great opportunity in the Mississippi River and its tributaries. These streams should be brought under control for the benefit of our people instead of being a continual menace. Twenty-five or thirty states of our Union are drained by this river, yet nearly the same conditions remain as existed forty years ago. This country has been asleep in making no provision for the great floods from the West every

spring. Reservoirs and canals to protect the citizens of these territories should be built.

The number of lives lost this season will be frightful and the loss of property will be from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

These floods breed disease and untold hardships from Iowa to the Gulf, yet we think we are the most highly civilized and foremost nation on the face of the globe. With an investment of \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000 by the central government and with an intelligent plan to conserve these waters, the floods would be made a blessing instead of a curse. Every foot of ground could be utilized, as is done in Holland. Bountiful crops would follow and one of the causes of the high cost of living would be removed.

I feel that we are far behind what we proclaim to be to the world at large. It is not temporary relief that is needed to be of any benefit. We should act at once to overcome what is certain to happen again. We should conserve the waters that come annually and utilize them for the benefit of the farmer during the dry seasons.

I think the right sentiments concerning this problem should be aroused by the great newspapers of the country and the agitation kept up until Congress is obliged to take action in the matter.

Yours respectfully,

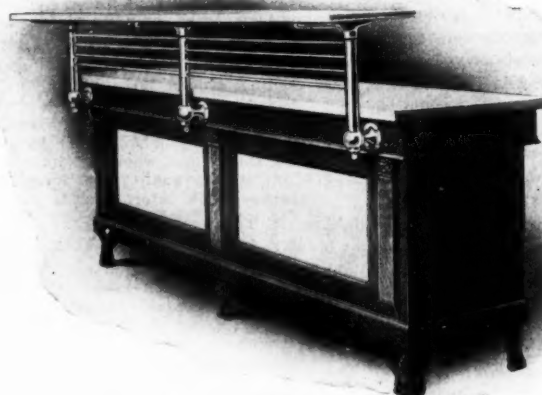
MORRIS SCHWABACHER.

CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG. CO. OFFICES.

The general offices of the Creamery Package Manufacturing Company, comprising the executive officers and the advertising, purchase and traffic departments, have been moved from No. 61 West Kinzie street, Chicago, to 733 Chicago Stock Exchange Building, No. 30 North La Salle street. All mail, telegrams, etc., pertaining to these departments should be sent to the new address hereafter. The Chicago sales branch remains at Nos. 61-67 W. Kinzie street.

BERNARD GLOEKLER COMPANY

Pittsburg, Pa.



Patent Applied For.

NEW ECLIPSE ARTISTIC COUNTER GUARD.

This new artistic Eclipse Guard attached to Counter has three polished brass brackets and four polished brass guard rails, with a white Italian marble shelf 10 inches wide. The shelf can be vertically adjusted, varying in heights from 6 to 10 inches above top of counter. The supports are made reversible, so that the shelf may be placed to project either 2 or 5 inches from the face of bracket. It is convenient for handling products, prevents customers from handling meats, and protects wearing apparel from grease. The effect is beautiful and will appeal to your trade. Write your dealer for prices.

DAVID I. DAVIS & CO.
PACKING HOUSE EXPERTS
Manhattan Building, CHICAGO, ILL.
Designers of Packing Plants
Cold Storage and Warehouses

G. M. BRILL. F. A. LINDBERG. H. C. GARDNER.
BRILL & GARDNER
ENGINEERS
Mechanical, Electrical Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants Cold Storage,
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,
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Strongest, Purest, Best

You Want The Best

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SCIENTIFIC STATION FOR PURE PRODUCTS

A CENTRAL STATION FOR
MANUFACTURERS OF FOODS AND BEVERAGES

ANALYSIS AND TEST OF FOOD AND BEVERAGE PRODUCTS A SPECIALTY
EXPERT TESTIMONY FURNISHED. ADVICE GIVEN ON LABELING, ETC.
LARGE STAFF OF RESEARCH ANALYTICAL CONSULTING AND ENGINEERING CHEMISTS
COMPLETE DEPARTMENT FOR TESTING THE MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES OF CANNERS,
PACKERS, BREWERS, BOTTLERS, DISTILLERS, WINE MANUFACTURERS, ETC.

CHEMISTS' BUILDING,
50 EAST 41ST STREET

NEW YORK, Apr. 1st, 1912.

It is economical and is so
pure it reduces machine
wear.

Our agents will prove all
we claim.

ORDER NOW

MORRIS & COMPANY

NEW YORK

35th St. and 11th Ave.

CHICAGO

U. S. Yards

Messrs. Morris & Co.,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Date of analysis: Mar. 30, 1912.
Report #16493.

At the request of the NEW ENGLAND SELLING CO. we
have analyzed your ANHYDROUS AMMONIA, with the following results:

Non-condensable gases - - 0.1 cc. per gram
Evaporation residue (water) 0.0063% by weight
Oils - - - - - Absent
Pyridine bases and coal
tar products - - - Absent

The results of the analysis show the ammonia to be
very pure, dry, free from oils, pyridine bases and coal tar pro-
ducts, and particularly free from non-basic gases. The amount
of these non-basic gases, 0.1 cc. per gram, is well below the
limits set by good authorities for the best commercial anhydrous
ammonia.

Our judgment is that your ammonia is well suited to
give excellent results in refrigeration practice.

Very respectfully,

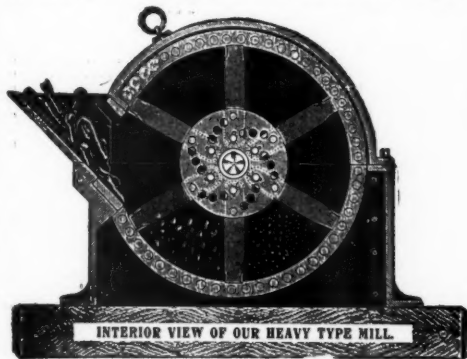
SCIENTIFIC STATION FOR PURE PRODUCTS,

Dr. Curdille Manager.

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WHY SELL YOUR TANKAGE and BONE UNGROUND?

GET FULL VALUE FOR THESE PRODUCTS



INTERIOR VIEW OF OUR HEAVY TYPE MILL.

1,700 MACHINES NOW IN USE.

—A— WILLIAMS GRINDER

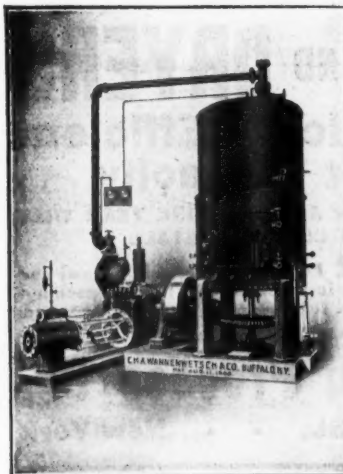
WILL TURN YOUR MATERIAL OUT AT ITS
HIGHEST VALUE

Also Grinds Shells, Cracklings, Etc., for Poultry Food

Manufactured and Licensed under 87 separate and distinct Patents
WRITE FOR BULLETIN No. 9

THE WILLIAMS PATENT CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

WORKS: 2701 No. Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO. GENERAL SALES OFFICE: Old Colony Bldg., CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE: 347 Monadnock Bldg.



WON ITS REPUTATION ON MERIT
THE ORIGINAL AND WELL KNOWN

WANNENWETSCH SYSTEM

SANITARY RENDERING AND DRYING APPARATUS
MANUFACTURED BY

C. H. A. WANNENWETSCH & CO.

INVENTORS AND SOLE OWNERS

ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING
ENGINEERS

BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.
WRITE FOR PARTICULAR

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 20.....	16,982	1,530	55,932	22,937
Tuesday, May 21.....	2,229	5,509	12,464	16,710
Wednesday, May 22.....	15,762	3,603	25,873	21,615
Thursday, May 23.....	3,506	2,770	21,245	8,562
Friday, May 24.....	1,283	647	15,791	4,912
Saturday, May 25.....	147	34	9,854	219

Total last week.....	39,966	14,102	141,159	74,955
Previous week.....	31,232	13,517	144,981	79,227
Cor. week, 1911.....	33,344	14,528	141,370	80,111
Cor. week, 1910.....	45,976	16,498	118,126	58,062

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 20.....	4,385	27	6,651
Tuesday, May 21.....	722	41	1,389
Wednesday, May 22.....	4,170	15	3,108
Thursday, May 23.....	2,213	45	2,613
Friday, May 24.....	981	18	5,245
Saturday, May 25.....	42	14	3,635

Total last week.....	12,515	158	22,641
Previous week.....	12,892	63	22,036
Cor. week, 1911.....	23,042	195	27,701
Cor. week, 1910.....	10,259	285	12,595

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to May 25, 1912.....	1,071,183	3,385,734	1,985,342
Same period, 1911.....	1,105,064	3,037,080	1,673,747

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:	
Week ending May 25, 1912.....	481,000
Previous week.....	491,000
Year ago.....	529,000
Two years ago.....	436,000
Total year to date.....	11,144,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to May 25, 1911.....	101,200	383,900	154,200
Week ago.....	92,700	381,100	164,800
Year ago.....	137,300	418,000	188,000
Two years ago.....	115,700	326,000	133,700

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending May 25, 1911:	
Armour & Co.....	27,900
Swift & Co.....	25,200
S. & S. Co.....	12,900
Morris & Co.....	10,300
Anglo-American.....	5,800
Boyd-Lamham.....	6,200
Hammond.....	6,200
Western P. Co.....	6,300
Boore & Co.....	2,900
Roberts & Oake.....	2,600
Miller & Hart.....	4,800
Independent P. Co.....	3,500
Brennan P. Co.....	6,800
Others.....	121,400

Totals.....	121,400
Previous week.....	118,300
1911.....	117,300
1910.....	107,300
Total year to date.....	2,625,000
Same period last year.....	2,377,700

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$8.05	\$7.70	\$5.45	\$8.05
Previous week.....	7.90	7.70	5.90	8.00
Cor. week, 1911.....	5.95	5.91	4.75	6.60
Cor. week, 1910.....	7.50	9.55	5.20	8.10
Cor. week, 1909.....	6.60	7.34	6.40	8.35

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.....	\$8.25@9.40
Fair to good steers.....	6.75@8.25
Common to fair heifers.....	5.25@6.75
Inferior killers.....	4.00@5.25
Distillery steers.....	7.25@9.00
Fair to fancy yearlings.....	5.25@8.75
Good to choice cows.....	5.40@7.25
Canner bulls.....	2.50@3.50
Common to good calves.....	4.50@6.00
Good to choice yearlings.....	7.00@9.00
Heavy calves.....	5.00@6.50
Feeding calves.....	4.50@6.25
Stockers.....	4.00@5.50

Common to choice feeders.....	5.00@7.00
Medium to good beef cows.....	3.50@5.00
Common to good cutters.....	3.00@3.75
Inferior to good canners.....	2.75@3.25
Fair to choice heifers.....	4.50@8.30
Butcher bulls.....	4.50@6.50
Bologna bulls.....	3.25@5.25

HOGS.

Prime heavy butchers, 240 to 300 lbs.....	\$7.55@7.65
Choice butchers, 200 to 250 lbs.....	7.50@7.60
Fair to good butchers.....	7.45@7.55
Fair to heavy packing.....	7.40@7.50
Light mixed, 150 lbs. and up.....	7.35@7.45
Choice light, 170 to 220 lbs.....	7.40@7.50
Pigs, 110 lbs. and under.....	6.00@7.15
Pigs, 110 to 140 lbs.....	6.00@7.15
Boars, according to weight.....	2.50@3.50
*Stags, 300 lbs. and over.....	7.75@8.15

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Native yearlings.....	\$7.00@ 7.50
Native ewes.....	5.25@ 6.50
Native wethers.....	6.00@ 7.00
Fed wethers.....	6.00@ 7.00
Fed ewes.....	5.50@ 6.50
Fed yearlings.....	7.00@ 7.50
Breeding ewes.....	4.00@ 6.50
Clipped lambs.....	7.00@ 9.25
Spring lambs.....	7.50@10.00
Clipped wethers.....	6.00@ 6.35
Clipped ewes.....	5.00@ 6.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1912.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$18.32½
July.....	18.35	18.42½	18.22½	18.37½
September.....	18.35	18.42½	18.25	18.42½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.50	10.45	10.32½	10.40
July.....	10.57½	10.45	10.32½	10.40
September.....	10.72½	10.80	10.70	10.80
October.....	10.77½	10.85	10.77½	10.85
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.12½	10.20	10.10	10.12½
July.....	10.12½	10.20	10.10	10.17½
September.....	10.27½	10.35	10.25	10.32½

MONDAY, MAY 27, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	18.42½	18.42½	18.32½	18.32½
July.....	18.25	18.47½	18.25	18.37½
September.....	18.30	18.50	18.30	18.42½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.45	10.50	10.45	10.50
July.....	10.55	10.62½	10.55	10.60
September.....	10.72½	10.82½	10.72½	10.80
October.....	10.80	10.87½	10.80	10.85
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.12½	10.20	10.12½	10.15
July.....	10.12½	10.20	10.12½	10.20
September.....	10.25	10.37½	10.25	10.32½

TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	18.37½	18.55	18.37½	18.45
July.....	18.37½	18.55	18.37½	18.45
September.....	18.37½	18.55	18.37½	18.55
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.55	10.55	10.55	10.55
July.....	10.60	10.65	10.60	10.65
September.....	10.75	10.85	10.75	10.80
October.....	10.82½	10.90	10.82½	10.90
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.17½	10.30	10.17½	10.25
July.....	10.17½	10.30	10.17½	10.27½
September.....	10.32½	10.45	10.32½	10.42½

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	18.50	18.50	18.40	18.40
July.....	18.47½	18.50	18.37½	18.50
September.....	18.45	18.50	18.40	18.50

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.50	10.42½	10.52½	10.52½
July.....	10.57½	10.62½	10.57½	10.62½
September.....	10.72½	10.82½	10.75	10.80
October.....	10.87½	10.87½	10.82½	10.85
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.22½	10.25	10.20	10.17½
July.....	10.22½	10.25	10.20	10.22½
September.....	10.37½	10.40	10.35	10.37½

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1912.

Holiday.

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	18.40	18.44½	18.37½	18.40
September.....	18.45	18.50	18.40	18.45
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.65	10.67½	10.65	10.57½
September.....	10.82½	10.92½	10.90	10.65
October.....	10.92½	10.92½	10.90	10.90
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.27½	10.27½	10.25	10.12½
July.....	10.27½	10.27½	10.25	10.27½
September.....	10.42½	10.42½	10.40	10.42½

†Bld. †Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Terry & Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast.....	20	@ 24
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	18	@ 18
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	25	@ 35
Native Pot Roasts.....	14	@ 16
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	16	@ 18
Beef Stew.....	12	@ 12½
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	15	@ 15
Corned Rumps, Native.....	15	@ 15
Corned Ribs.....	10	@ 10
Corned Flanks.....	10	@ 10
Round Steaks.....	20	@ 22
Round Roasts.....	18	@ 20
Shoulder Steaks.....	14	@ 16
Shoulder Roasts.....	15	@ 16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	12	@ 12½
Rollad Roast.....	16	@ 18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	22	@ 22
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	16	@ 16
Legs, fancy.....	22	@ 24
Stew.....	12½	@ 16
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	16	@ 18
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	30	@ 30
Chops, Frenched, each.....	15	@ 15

Mutton.

Legs.....	10	@ 10
Stew.....	10	@ 10
Shoulders.....	15	@ 15
Hind Quarters.....	16	@ 16
Fore Quarters.....	12	@ 12
Rib and Loin Chops.....	22	@ 22
Shoulder Chops.....	16	@ 16

Pork.

Pork Loins.....	15	@ 15
Pork Chops.....	16	@ 18
Pork Shoulders.....	14	@ 14
Pork Tenders.....	40	@ 40
Pork Butts.....	15	@ 15
Spare Ribs.....	12½	@ 12½
Hocks.....	11	@ 11
Pigs' Heads.....	8	@ 8
Leaf Lard.....	14	@ 14

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	14	@ 16
Fore Quarters.....	12	@ 14
Legs.....	16	@ 20
Breasts.....	12½	@ 15
Shoulders.....	14	@ 16
Cutlets.....	25	@ 28
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16	@ 20

Butchers' Offal.

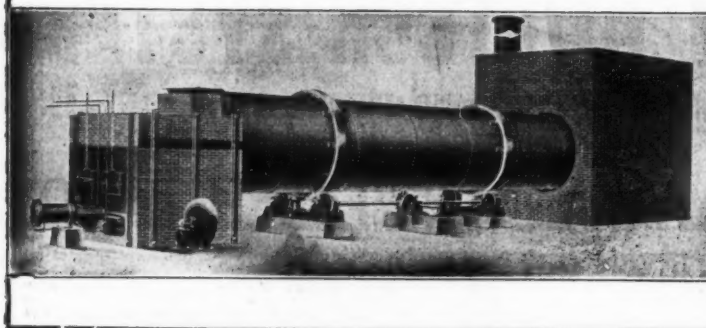
Suet.....	6	@ 6
Tallow.....	4½	@ 4½
Bones, per cwt.....	1	@ 1.10
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	10	@ 10
Calfskins, under 8 lbs (dencona).....	85	@ 85
Kips.....	14	@ 14

AUTOMATIC
IMPROVED

TANKAGE PRESSES AND DRYERS

Economical Efficient
Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Good native steers.....	12½ @ 13
Native steers, medium.....	11½ @ 12½
Helpers, good.....	10½ @ 11
Cows.....	9½ @ 10½
Hind Quarters, choice.....	@ 15
Fore Quarters, choice.....	@ 10

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks.....	8 @ 9
Steer Chucks.....	@ 10
Boneless Chucks.....	@ 8
Medium Plates.....	@ 7
Steer Plates.....	@ 7½
Cow Rounds.....	10½ @ 11½
Steer Rounds.....	@ 13
Cow Loins.....	@ 13
Steer Loins, Heavy.....	@ 22½
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	@ 30
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	@ 26
Strip Loins.....	@ 10
Sirloin Butts.....	@ 13
Shoulder Clods.....	@ 9½
Rolls.....	@ 12
Rump Butts.....	9½ @ 12
Trimnings.....	@ 7
Shank.....	@ 5
Cow Ribs, Common, Light.....	0 @ 12½
Cow Ribs, Heavy.....	@ 14
Steer Ribs, Light.....	@ 16½
Steer Ribs, Heavy.....	@ 17½
Loin Ends, steer, native.....	@ 15
Loin Ends, cow.....	@ 13
Hanging Tenderloins.....	@ 8
Flank Steak.....	@ 12
Hind Shanks.....	@ 4½

Beef Offal.

Brains, each.....	@ 7
Hearts.....	@ 6½
Tongues.....	13 @ 14
Sweetbreads.....	@ 13
Ox Tail, per lb.....	5 @ 6
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	@ 4
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	@ 5½
Brains.....	@ 7
Kidneys, each.....	5 @ 5½

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal.....	10½ @ 11½
Light Carcass.....	@ 12
Good Carcass.....	@ 13½
Good Saddle.....	@ 15
Medium Racks.....	@ 11
Good Racks.....	@ 12

Veal Offal.

Brains, each.....	@ 5
Sweetbreads.....	45 @ 55
Plucks.....	40 @ 45
Heads, each.....	15 @ 20

Lambs.

Good Caul.....	@ 15
Round Dressed Lambs.....	@ 17
Saddles, Caul.....	@ 18½
R. D. Lamb Racks.....	@ 18
Caul Lamb Racks.....	@ 11
R. D. Lamb Saddles.....	@ 19½
Lamb Fries, per pair.....	@ 10
Lamb Tongues, each.....	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each.....	@ 2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep.....	@ 11½
Good Sheep.....	@ 12
Medium Saddles.....	@ 14
Good Saddles.....	@ 15
Good Racks.....	@ 8½
Medium Racks.....	@ 8
Mutton Legs.....	@ 15
Mutton Loins.....	@ 12
Mutton Stew.....	@ 7
Sheep Tongues, each.....	@ 2½
Sheep Heads, each.....	@ 7

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	11 @ 11½
Pork Loins.....	@ 12½
Leaf Lard.....	@ 10½
Tenderloins.....	@ 28
Spare Ribs.....	@ 7
Butts.....	@ 11½
Hocks.....	@ 7
Trimnings.....	@ 7½
Extra Lean Trimnings.....	@ 8
Tails.....	@ 4
Snouts.....	@ 3½
Pigs' Feet.....	@ 5
Pigs' Heads.....	@ 5
Blade Bones.....	@ 7
Blade Meat.....	@ 8
Cheek Meat.....	@ 9½
Hog livers, per lb.....	@ 2½
Neck Bones.....	@ 2½
Skinned Shoulders.....	@ 6
Pork Hearts.....	@ 4
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	@ 4
Pork Tongues.....	10 @ 11
Slip Bones.....	@ 5
Tail Bones.....	6 @ 6½
Brains.....	@ 4
Backfat.....	@ 10
Hams.....	@ 14
Calas.....	@ 10½
Bellies.....	@ 14
Shoulders.....	@ 10½

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.....	@ 9
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.....	@ 9

Choice Bologna.....	@ 11
Viennas.....	@ 11
Frankfurters.....	@ 11
Blood, Liver and Headcheese.....	@ 9
Tongue.....	@ 11½
Minced Sausage.....	@ 12½
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine.....	@ 14½
New England Sausage.....	@ 14½
Compressed Luncheon Sausage.....	@ 14½
Special Compressed Ham.....	@ 14½
Berliner Sausage.....	@ 12½
Boneless Butts in casings.....	@ 20
Oxford Butts in casings.....	@ 19
Polish Sausage.....	@ 11
Garlic Sausage.....	@ 11
Country Smoked Sausage.....	@ 12½
Farm Sausage.....	@ 15
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	@ 9½
Pork Sausage, short link.....	@ 10
Boneless Pigs' Feet.....	@ 8½
Hams, Bologna.....	@ 13½

Summer Sausage.

Rest Summer, H. C., Medium Dry.....	@ 23½
German Salami, Medium Dry.....	@ 21½
Italian Salami.....	@ 25½
Holsteiner.....	@ 16
Mettwurst, New.....	@ 1
Farmer.....	@ 18
Monarque Cerelat, H. C.....	@ 21

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50.....	\$5.00
Smoked Sausage, 2-20.....	4.50
Bologna, 1-50.....	4.50
Bologna, 2-20.....	4.00
Frankfurt, 1-50.....	5.00
Frankfurt, 2-20.....	4.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	\$8.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	6.50
Pickle H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	7.75
Pickle Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels.....	12.50
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels.....	15.50
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels.....	34.50

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	Per doz. \$1.90
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	3.40
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case.....	12.50
14 lbs., ½ doz. to case.....	29.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	Per doz. \$3.25
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	6.25
8-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box.....	11.50
16-oz. jars, ¼ doz. in box.....	22.50
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins.....	\$1.50 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	@ 13.00
Plate Beef.....	@ 10.50
Prime Mess Beef.....	@ 10.50
Extra Mess Beef.....	@ 10.50
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.).....	@ 21.00
Rump Butts.....	@ 21.00
Mess Pork, now.....	@ 21.00
Clear Fat Backs.....	@ 21.00
Family Back Pork.....	@ 21.00
Bean Pork.....	@ 17.25

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.....	@ 12½
Pure lard.....	@ 11½
Lard, substitutes, tes.....	@ 10
Lard, compound.....	@ 9½
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels.....	@ 58
Barrels, ¼ c. over tierces; half barrels, ¼ c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., ¼ to 1 c. over tierces.....	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago.....	15½ @ 19½
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs.....	13 @ 14

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are ¼ c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.....	@ 12½
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.....	@ 12½
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.....	@ 12½
Pat Backs, 12@14 avg.....	@ 11
Regular Plates.....	@ 10½
Short Clears.....	@ 9
Butts.....	@ 9½
Bacon meats, ¼ c. to 1 c. more.....	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.....	@ 15½
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.....	@ 15½
Skinned Hams.....	@ 16½
Calas, 4@8 lbs., avg.....	@ 10½
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.....	@ 10½
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.....	@ 12
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	@ 22½
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.....	@ 15
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.....	@ 15
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.....	@ 12
Dried Beef Sets.....	@ 18
Dried Beef Insides.....	@ 21
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	@ 19
Dried Beef Outsoles.....	@ 17
Regular Botted Hams.....	@ 23
Smoked Botted Hams.....	@ 23½
Botted Calas.....	@ 15½
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	@ 25½
Cooked Rolled Shoulder.....	@ 15½

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set.....	@ 17
Export Rounds.....	@ 22
Middles, per set.....	@ 78
Beef bungs, per piece.....	@ 18
Beef weasands.....	@ 7½
Beef bladders, medium.....	@ 30
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@ 40
Hog casings, free of salt.....	@ 70
Hog middles, per set.....	@ 10
Hog bungs, export.....	@ 1
Hog bungs, large mediums.....	@ 10
Hog bungs, prime.....	@ 7
Hog bungs, narrow.....	@ 5
Imported wide sheep casings.....	@ 90
Imported medium wide sheep casings.....	@ 70
Imported medium sheep casings.....	@ 60
Hog stomachs, per piece.....	@ 3½

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	2.47½ @ 2.50
Hoof meal, per unit.....	2.35 @ 2.40
Concentrated tankage.....	2.10 @ 2.20
Ground tankage, 12%.....	@ 2.25 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%.....	@ 2.27½ and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10%.....	@ 2.25 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%.....	@ 2.10 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6½ and 30%.....	@ 18.00
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	@ 26.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	22.00 @ 22.50
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground.....	@ 55c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs., aver.....	250.00 @ 300.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	27.50 @ 28.50
Horns, striped, per ton.....	33.00 @ 38.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	60.00 @ 65.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs., av., per ton.....	60.00 @ 65.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs., av., per ton.....	63.00 @ 67.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs., av., per ton.....	75.00 @ 80.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs., av., per ton.....	@ 95.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton.....	27.50 @ 28.50

LARD.

Prime steam, cash.....	@ 10.52
Prime steam, loose.....	@ 9.90
Leaf.....	@ 9½
Compound.....	9½ @ 9½
Neutral lard.....	@ 11½

STEARINES.

Prime oleo.....	15 @ 15½
Oleo No. 2.....	13½ @ 14
Mutton.....	14½ @ 15
Tallow.....	8 @ 8½
Grease, yellow.....	5½ @ 5½
Grease, A white.....	6½ @ 6½

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces.....	.68 @ 70
Extra lard oil.....	.65 @ 66
Extra No. 1 lard oil.....	.58 @ 60
No. 1 lard oil.....	.53 @ 55
No. 2 lard oil.....	.48 @ 50
Oleo oil, extra.....	.12½ @ 12½
Oleo oil, No. 2.....	.12 @ 12½
Oleo stock.....	.12 @ 12½
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.....	.70 @ 72
Adelphi tallow oil, bbls.....	.61 @ 62
Corn oil, loose.....	@ 5.50
Horse oil.....	6½ @ 7½

TALLOW.

Edible.....	8 @ 8½
Prime city.....	7½ @ 7½
No. 1 Country.....	.63 @ 6½
Packers' Prime.....	.63 @ 6½
Packers' No. 1.....	.63 @ 6½
Packers' No. 2.....	.54 @ 5½
Renderers' No. 1.....	6 @ 6½

GREASES.

White, choice.....	6¼ @ 6¼
White, "A".....	6¼ @ 6¼
White, "B".....	6¼ @ 6¼
Crackling.....	5¼ @ 5¼
House.....	5¼ @ 5¼
Yellow.....	5¼ @ 5¼
Brown.....	4¼ @ 5
Glue stock.....	5¼ @ 5¼
Garbage grease.....	nom @ 4
Glycerine, C. P.....	@ 19½
Glycerine, dynamite.....	.18 @ 18½
Glycerine, crude soap.....	.12½ @ 12½
Glycerine, candle.....	@ 14½

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose.....	.53 @ 53½
P. S. Y., soap grade.....	.50 Nom
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62@65% f. a.....	2½ @ 2½
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% r. a. f.....	1.20 @ 1.25

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels.....	80¢ @ 85
Oak pork barrels.....	1.10¢ @ 1.12
Lard tierces.....	1.45¢ @ 1.47

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre.....	4½ @ 6
Boric acid, crystal to powdered.....	7 @ 7½
Borax.....	3½ @ 4½
Sugar.....	
White, clarified.....	@ 5½
Plantation, granulated.....	@ 5½
Yellow, clarified.....	@ 5½
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	42.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.46
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	8.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@3x.....	1.40

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from National Live Stock Commission Co.)
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, May 29.

The weak and lower tendency exhibited in the market the latter half of last week was continued on Monday, the run of 20,327 cattle proving more than sufficient for the demand, and while a few prime top-notch beefs sold steady choice grades were weak to 10c. lower, and all others showed 10@15c. decline from last week's closing prices. The top was \$9.35, although a shorter quota of steers sold above 9c. than a week ago, thus demonstrating once again that there will be no surplus of "market-toppers." Prime beefs were quotable from \$9@9.35, with the bulk of the choice to prime grades from \$8.50 @9; good to choice kinds, \$8@8.50; medium to good, \$7.50@8, and short-fed, light-weight steers, \$6.75@7.50. Tuesday's very ordinary run of 2,322 included, as usual, but a very slim percentage of steers, most of the supply consisting of butcher stuff and stockers and feeders, and the market on steer cattle, while rather slow, was nevertheless fully as high as it was on Monday. Wednesday's (today) receipts are estimated at 18,000, making a total of 41,000 cattle for the first three days of the week, as compared with 34,000 for the same period a week ago, and as a consequence of the increased supply the trade is very slow and stagnant, with the bulk of the cattle showing 10@15c. per cwt. decline from Monday's level of values, while the real choice kinds are almost steady on account of their great scarcity. The bulk of the cattle selling from \$7.50@8.50 show fully 25c. per cwt. decline for the week, while under \$7.50 per cwt. many instances of 35@40c. per cwt. decline are noted, but about a dime would cover the loss on the "top-notchers," and that class, we feel, will be so scarce as to at least command the present level of values for some little time to come. We sold a train load of meal-fed Texas steers Monday at \$7.75@8.25, that averaged in weight 1,116 to 1,430 lbs., and as that class of cattle will move freely for the next thirty days, it is our opinion that the common, medium and pretty fair natives are liable to show a little further easing off in values during the period mentioned. Grass cattle from the Southwest have already started to the other markets, thus giving the packers an opportunity to purchase a cheaper grade of beef at less money than they can buy the common and medium kinds of natives, and a downward revision of prices on those classes is the only logical outcome of such a condition.

The market on butcher stuff shows a big decline on everything but the very best grades. The trade is extremely uneven, owing to a rather liberal percentage of "grassy stuff," which is always more or less of an uncertain selling proposition. The medium and in-between grades of cow stuff selling from \$4.25@5.25 are the "meanest sellers," and, in a general way, show 25@40c. decline from last week's best prices. Cows and heifers selling from 5 1/4@6c. show 10@15c. loss, and the same decline applies to canners and cutters, while the choice to prime grades of "she" stuff selling, say, from 6c. up show no quotable decline. The calf trade is active and strong, with values fully as good as a week ago, but the bull market has been all "shot to pieces," being anywhere from 25@50c. lower with most of the decline on bolognas.

With a run of 32,000 hogs today (Wednesday) the market is ruling 10c. lower, the bulk selling \$7.35@7.50, with pigs going largely at \$5.75@6.75. Bearishness continues to be the dominant factor of the trade, but it looks as though bottom should soon be reached, and we really expect a more moderate run and a permanent recovery in the market after another two or three weeks.

We look for a lighter run and a temporary recovery the latter part of this week.

In sheep and lambs, with the exception of heavy ewes, there is no trouble to dispose of all well-finished stock now coming to market, but there is a raft of common to medium truck, much of which is absolutely unsalable, included in every day's receipts. There is practically no demand on feeding account, and the bulk of the thin stock is unfit for feeding purposes. Many years when the top on good stuff was \$2 per cwt. lower than it is today the common to medium kinds were selling as high as they are at present. We quote: Clipped stock—good to prime wethers, \$6@6.25; fat ewes, \$5.25@5.75; poor to medium ewes, \$4.50@5; cull ewes, \$2.50@3.50; good to best clipped lambs, \$8.75@9.25; poor to medium clipped lambs, \$7@8.25; culls, \$4.50@6; good to choice springers, \$9.25@10; poor to medium springers, \$5.50@7.50; bucks, \$3.50@4.25.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., May 29.

Cattle receipts today were 3,124 head, making a total of about 7,900 for the week to date. Although steer trade today closed on a weak basis, prices in general were around a dime higher than at the close of last week. Some 1,206-lb. beefs topped at \$9. Good to choice steers are finding a ready outlet through all channels of the trade, and the scarcity of this grade is a strong factor in keeping the price basis up. Bulk of the good to choice kinds this week brought \$8.50@ \$9, with a top of \$9.15 obtained Tuesday. Butcher transactions have been the strongest feature of the trade this week, heifers being a big quarter higher than last Friday, and 35c.@50c. higher than the low time last week. Cows are in strong demand, especially fat beef cows, and show a 15c.@25c. advance for the three days. Quarantine cattle receipts this week total 96 loads, 59 loads having been received today, with the market 25c.@35c. higher than a week ago. Prices today ranged from \$6.@7.75.

Hog receipts for the week so far total about 25,900 head. Market today ruled 10c. lower than yesterday, some sales early being at a lesser decline while most late sales showed a 10c. to 15c. loss. Top was \$7.65, which is 20c. less than last Wednesday. Most of the good medium and heavy hogs are bought for Eastern slaughter, order buyers paying \$7.55 @7.65 for this class today. Best light hogs under 160 lbs. brought \$7@7.35, and pigs up to \$7.25.

The sheep and lamb market this week has ruled strong to higher, most of the advance of 15c. applying to the spring lamb trade. No strictly choice spring lambs have been received. Bulk of the good grades brought \$8.75@9.25, with a top of \$9.50. Clipped lambs topped at \$8.75 yesterday. Mutton sheep are bringing \$5.25@5.40. Stockers and feeders, \$2.25@4.00; bucks, \$4.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, May 28.

A statement of the condition of the cattle market these days requires some amplification, as some classes are regarded with less favor than others by buyers. Two lots of prime fed steers sold at the highest price of the year today, \$9.30. One lot was native-bred Herefords from Missouri, and the other was branded Colorados, fed in Kansas. The price paid for these cattle today was the highest ever paid for cattle on the open market here, except for show steers or for Christmas beefs. Choice fed grades are firm today, including some good caked and corn steers from Texas in the quarantine divi-

sion. Middle class stuff is weak, and cattle showing grass are without any active support. A feature in the trade this week is the revival of buying for New York killers, a dozen cars being purchased for that trade yesterday and today. That is new business for this month, as Eastern killers have been getting enough cattle at their own markets till very recently. Thirty loads of Texas and Oklahoma cattle sold in the quarantine division today at \$5.65@8.45.

Hogs have a habit of over-running estimates this week, the supply yesterday footing up 10,000, and today 15,000, which was 2,000 more than expected each day. The market is 5@10c. lower today, following a similar break yesterday, with especial punishment being handed out to light weights. Tops today sold at \$7.62 1/2, several loads at \$7.60, bulk of sales \$7.30@7.55. Some of the light weights sold down to \$7.15.

Sheep and lambs sold 10@15c. higher today, following a set of strong markets since the middle of last week. Western wool skins sold at \$9.25@9.50 today, clipped lambs \$8.50 @8.75 for best, fair to good around \$7.50, native wethers worth \$6 for best, ewes \$5.75. Texas offerings are beginning to wear the end of the season appearance, though some yearlings brought \$5.75@6.50 this week, and muttons \$5@5.50. Goats are cheap, top fat ones \$3.60, brushers \$3@3.35.

Sales to local killers last week were largely as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	2,757	12,710	7,249
Fowler	1,351	....	3,005
S. & S.	2,896	8,072	4,292
Swift	3,965	9,466	9,300
Cudahy	1,625	5,633	8,574
Morris & Co.	2,918	7,512	4,890
Butchers'	145	510	33
Total	15,657	43,903	37,352

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, May 28.

The most noticeable thing about the cattle market just at present is the widening spread in prices between prime, finished beefs and short-fed and grassy grades. Demand for the good to choice cattle continues strong, and prices are right at the high point of the season. Two different bunches of choice, heavy, beefs brought \$9 today, and choice, mixed yearlings brought \$8.55. Short-fed and only partly fattened steers selling around \$7@8 are going at rather uneven figures. Cows and heifers are showing more or less decline of late on account of the competition from southwestern grassers, but range of prices is very wide, from \$2.75@7.75, with the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock at \$5.35@6.65. Veal calves are higher, at \$4.50@8.50 and bulls, stags, etc., strong at \$4@7.15. Undertone to the market is still strong, as receipts so far this month have been 22,000 smaller than for last May.

Hogs are coming to market more freely than dealers anticipated, and largely for this reason there has been a somewhat lower trend to values all along the line. Demand is broad, and both shippers and local packers appear to be eager buyers of the liberal offerings, and the heavy loads are not selling at such a commanding premium as recently. It is quality that buyers are after, and choice light and butcher loads are selling well up toward the top. With nearly 20,000 hogs here today the market was 5@10c. lower. Best loads brought \$7.42, as against \$7.60 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$7.25@7.40, as against \$7.35@7.50 one week ago.

Sheep and lamb supplies have been very light of late, but there has been a good demand, and prices have developed considerable strength. A big string of California spring lambs brought \$9@9.50, but shorn lambs are selling at \$7.60@8.60; yearlings, \$6@6.80; wethers, \$5.75@6, and ewes, \$5.25@5.85.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, May 31.—Market quiet. Western steam, \$10.75@10.80; Middle West, \$10.40@10.50; city steam, 10 1/8@10 1/4c.; refined, Continent, \$11; South American, \$11.90; Brazil, kegs, \$12.90; compound, 9@9 1/4c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, May 31.—Sesame oil, fabrique, 72 fr.; edible, 94 fr.; copra oil, fabrique, 85 1/2 fr.; edible, 107 fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, 63 1/2 fr.; edible, 95 fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, May 31.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 117s. 9d. Pork, prime mess, 92s. 9d.; shoulders, 43s. 6d.@47s.; hams, 58s. 6d.@63s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 57s. 6d.; long clear, 56s. 6d.; bellies, 57s. Tallow, prime city, 32s.; choice, 34s. 6d. Turpentine, 35s. Rosin, common, 16s. 4 1/2d. Lard, spot prime, 52s. American refined in pails, 54s. 3d.; 2 28-lb. blocks, 52s. 6d. Lard (Hamburg), 52 marks. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 69s. Tallow, Australian (London), 30s.@35s.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

Provisions.

The market was very quiet, with prices showing but little change from Wednesday.

Tallow.

The market was dull and easier in tone. Demand is very quiet.

Oleo Stearine.

The market was slow, with the tone easier. Demand continues quiet.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was active and weak. Liquidations of speculative accounts was heavy, and prices declined sharply.

Market closed steady at the decline, with shorts and Western interests absorbing offerings. Sales, 21,000 bbls. Spot oil, \$6.70@6.90. Crude, Southeast, \$5.67. Valley, \$6 nom.; Texas, \$6 nom. Closing quotations on futures: June, \$6.72@6.78; July, \$6.82@6.84; August, \$6.92@6.94; September, \$6.99@7; October, \$6.94@6.96; November, \$6.52@6.55; December, \$6.41@6.44; good off oil, \$6.47@6.70; off oil, \$6.47@6.55; red off oil, \$6.35@6.38; winter oil, \$6.90@7.60; summer white, \$7@7.50.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, May 31.—Hog market steady to 5c. higher; bulk of prices, \$7.35@7.50; mixed and butchers', \$7.05@7.57 1/2; heavy, \$7.05@7.55. Yorkers, \$7.35@7.45; pigs, \$5.10@7; cattle market steady. Beef, \$5.90@9.35; cows and heifers, \$2.85@8. Texas steers, \$6.25@8; stockers and feeders, \$4.20@6.55. Westerns, \$6.25@7.85. Sheep market weak to a shade lower. Native, \$3.65@6.40; Western, \$4@6.35; yearlings, \$5.20@7.60; lambs, \$5@8.90.

St. Louis, May 31.—Hogs steady to strong, at \$7.15@7.55.

Kansas City, May 31.—Hogs steady to strong, at \$6.15@7.50.

Sioux City, May 31.—Hogs 5c. lower, at \$6.95@7.25.

Cudahy, Wis., May 21.—Hogs steady, at \$6.85@7.55.

South Omaha, May 31.—Hogs strong, at \$7.05@7.30.

St. Joseph, May 31.—Hogs steady to strong, at \$7@7.45.

St. Paul, May 31.—Hogs steady to strong, at \$7.10@7.25.

Indianapolis, May 31.—Hogs lower, at \$7.25@7.60.

Louisville, May 31.—Hogs, 5@15c. lower, at \$6.90@7.40.

Cleveland, May 31.—Hogs steady, at \$7.50@7.55.

Buffalo, May 31.—Market opened with 9,600 hogs on sale; market lower, at \$7.55@7.70.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1912.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	100	9,854	1,000
Kansas City	1,100	2,161	
Omaha	100	5,384	100
St. Louis	100	3,500	500
St. Joseph	100	4,900	
Sioux City	100	800	300
St. Paul	400	2,400	200
Oklahoma City		1,200	
Fort Worth	200	200	300
Peoria		900	
Milwaukee		3,030	
Indianapolis	400	2,000	
Pittsburgh		4,000	2,000
Cincinnati	275	1,089	144
Cleveland	60	1,500	800
Buffalo	125	2,000	3,000
New York	411	2,096	920

MONDAY, MAY 27, 1912.

Chicago	20,000	54,495	20,000
Kansas City	5,000	10,267	10,000
Omaha	3,000	8,157	8,800
St. Louis	2,276	7,950	2,683
St. Joseph	1,800	8,000	2,000
Sioux City	2,000	4,000	
St. Paul	1,500	3,400	1,400
Oklahoma City	800	1,200	
Fort Worth	5,500	1,200	5,000
Peoria		1,100	
Milwaukee		1,112	
Indianapolis	500	1,000	
Pittsburgh	1,800	9,000	8,000
Cincinnati	1,130	4,911	938
Cleveland	300	3,500	3,000
Buffalo	3,500	12,000	18,000
New York	3,400	8,417	9,200

TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1912.

Chicago	2,500	14,218	13,000
Kansas City	6,800	15,525	7,000
Omaha	3,300	19,163	4,000
St. Louis	2,823	8,813	5,311
St. Joseph	1,500	10,000	2,500
Sioux City	1,000	8,000	
St. Paul	1,800	3,600	200
Oklahoma City	1,300	500	
Fort Worth	3,300	600	2,000
Milwaukee		1,965	
Indianapolis	1,650	7,000	
Pittsburgh		2,000	1,500
Cincinnati	134	1,870	1,110
Cleveland	40	2,000	3,000
Buffalo	150	700	3,200
New York	922	3,190	3,492

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1912.

Chicago	18,000	30,000	18,000
Kansas City	5,000	10,000	6,000
Omaha	2,000	23,000	3,700
St. Louis	2,500	8,000	2,000
St. Joseph	1,200	8,500	2,000
Sioux City	1,500	10,000	
St. Paul	1,300	3,900	200
Oklahoma City	500	600	
Fort Worth	4,000	1,600	5,500
Peoria		1,400	
Milwaukee		4,117	
Indianapolis	1,950	7,000	
Pittsburgh		4,000	2,000
Cincinnati		3,983	
Cleveland	100	2,000	1,000
Buffalo	80	1,622	2,000

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1912.

Chicago	3,000	22,000	5,000
Kansas City	1,900	11,000	2,600
St. Louis	2,000	10,500	3,000
Buffalo	100	2,800	3,600
New York	1,648	1,603	5,181

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1912.

Chicago	2,500	22,000	9,000
Kansas City	1,500	8,000	2,000
Omaha	1,500	10,500	200
St. Louis	1,800	9,500	3,900
St. Joseph	600	13,000	500
Sioux City	300	8,000	
Fort Worth	3,500	500	2,000
St. Paul	500	2,300	100

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending May 25, 1912:

CATTLE.

Chicago	27,447
Kansas City	15,657
Omaha	8,440
East St. Louis	9,792
St. Joseph	6,676
Cudahy	388
Sioux City	2,801
South St. Paul	4,398
Fort Worth	10,404
Philadelphia	4,923
Pittsburgh	2,000
Denver	689

HOGS.

Chicago	121,299
Kansas City	45,903
Omaha	62,275
East St. Louis	30,715
St. Joseph	38,271
Cudahy	8,823
Sioux City	35,015
Ottumwa	6,123
Cedar Rapids	9,386
South St. Paul	16,986
Fort Worth	4,615
Philadelphia	5,659
Pittsburgh	18,000
Denver	2,171

SHEEP.

Chicago	67,267
Kansas City	37,352
Omaha	16,287
East St. Louis	15,402
St. Joseph	6,695
Cudahy	147
Sioux City	898
South St. Paul	1,221
Fort Worth	10,017
Philadelphia	11,347
Pittsburgh	8,000
Denver	442

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MAY 27, 1912.

	Beef.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
New York	2,633	6,884	967	14,757
Jersey City	2,321	4,434	20,890	11,594
Central Union	2,507	653	9,217	—
Lehigh Valley	3,060	353	1,350	—
Scattering	—	166	62	4,675
Totals	10,551	12,400	32,516	31,026
Totals last week	12,644	14,276	25,746	28,884

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO MAY 27, 1912.

Exports from—	Live cattle.	Live sheep.
Boston	551	—
Philadelphia	225	—
Montreal	284	—
Totals from all ports	1,060	—
Totals from all ports last week	1,129	20

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

New York, May 28.—The provision markets during the past week have been steady, without any violent fluctuations. Trade is rather quiet, and buyers at present are following a Micawber policy, waiting for something to turn up. Cattle arrivals continue very small, and there is no promise of any increase in same for many months to come. The volume of business with Europe in oleo oil and neutral lard is still small, and there is very little inclination to make new commitments on account of the increasing supplies of natural butter.

MEATS FROM COTTON SEED.

The May issue of the neat and artistic little house organ published by the Bauer Bros. Company, Springfield, O., is the "convention number," for the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association meeting at St. Louis and the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association meeting at Memphis. This issue contains handsome illustrations of the plant and offices of the company and many valuable facts about their scientific cottonseed oil mill machinery. There is the usual grist of jokes and stories which only Editor Copenhaver knows how to get up.

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Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

The Sort of Public Market That is a Success

By a Veteran Retailer.

In direct contrast to the filthy conditions in the Lexington Market of Baltimore, which I told you about last week, is the public market in Cleveland, Ohio, where the most amazing business is done on market days, particularly Saturdays. The New York butcher, for instance, who has never seen any public market but Washington Market, would gasp in astonishment at the sight of a market about two blocks long, where over 10,000 customers buy their meats, butter, eggs and fish in one day.

There are four rows of stalls, where everything is cut and arranged on benches in the most orderly and sanitary manner possible, where no purchaser is allowed to touch anything. Best of all, there is not one penny charged on the books, nothing is delivered, and there are no telephone orders accepted. To that slave of the public, the New York butcher, this is almost incredible. New York City, the biggest meat consumer in the United States, is as far behind Cleveland as the Bermuda darkey, driving a burro hitched to a packing box on wheels, is behind a five-ton motor truck, and then some! This market is so well and favorably known that a Pittsburgh delegation, headed by Mayor Magee, is going to look it over with the intention of building one on the same lines in Pittsburgh.

The average rent for a stall in the Cleveland public market is \$150 per annum, payable quarterly in advance, which gives the butchers a rent so reasonable that they can make a living and a little more. Almost every stall cuts good meat, and every mother's son does a fine business. One pork stand in particular sells on a Saturday over two tons of pork alone. A butter and cheese man close by sells forty tubs of butter of sixty pounds each and about 1,500 pounds of cheese and eggs in proportion.

One of the reasons such a big business is done is that there are no leases to be had, which compels every stand-holder to act honestly and fairly toward the public. Customers and stand-holders are polite to each other, and no complaints by the public are heard. All goods are sold at a reasonable price, and the small profits are made large profits by the big volume of business done.

On the outside of the market there are 1,200 farmers who occupy the same position three times a week to sell their produce. Each farmer pays \$10 a year for the privilege. This is a great deal wiser than to have the fruit, vegetables, etc., sold in close proximity to the meat.

The fish stands are models of cleanliness, the proprietors doing business like gentlemen. There is no shouting at passers-by, as is too often the case with fish dealers in public markets. They treat their customers with the respect they expect themselves. The entire market is beautifully kept, clean and sanitary, every one doing what they can to pro-

mote mutual interests, and the result is a contented lot of retail butchers, something quite unusual.

Twelve to fifteen hundred dollars in receipts on a Saturday is nothing unusual, and with the cheap rent and enormous saving on delivery, bad debts, telephone orders, etc., the situation is quite ideal. The butchers of New York should sit up and take notice, and not sneer at butchers in other cities, as some of them often do. They have a whole lot to learn yet, and the Cleveland retailer is just the man to go to for instruction.

After a few years of hard work he sits back and takes it easy, whereas many New York butchers, after years of hard work, go out looking for a job. Directly across the street from the public market in Cleveland is another market, owned by a stock company, which has always been a failure, due to the high rents, telephone deliveries, long line of credits, etc., which is exactly opposite to the way business is done in the public market. The lesson is obvious.

Much credit is due the superintendent of the Cleveland market, Mr. Charles Kamp, who, with one assistant, conducts this model establishment, looks after the other three city markets and fish docks, besides attending to the hay scales of the city. Mr. Kamp has very few idle moments, and is very much on the job.

L. A.

DES MOINES PUBLIC MARKET.

The city of Des Moines, Iowa, is to erect a \$50,000 public market house on the site of its old city hall. The building, arcade style, will protect patrons from the weather, while a steel cover will extend out over the wagons which will be lined up along the street. Steel sheds will be constructed to the south of the building.

The first and second floors of the structure will be divided off into stalls, seventy-two in number. The stalls of the first floor will be provided with refrigerators for the keeping of meats. An incline will lead to the second floor, doing away with stair cases. When the new market house is completed, the market will be open every day of the week instead of three days each week as at present.

MUST PUT ALL MEAT UNDER GLASS.

An ordinance providing that all fresh and cooked meats offered for sale shall be kept under glass coverings, and providing other sanitary measures for meat markets has been introduced in the City Council at Seattle, Wash. A measure passed a year ago provides that cooked meats shall be kept under cover. The rule will now be extended to fresh meats as well, both to protect them from dust and insects and also to keep customers from handling them.

AFTER UNCLEAN MEAT SHOPS.

Warrants were issued in Philadelphia last week for the arrest of 85 meat dealers in the downtown section of the city, charging them with maintaining unsanitary shops. The warrants were sworn out before Magistrate MacFarland by Dr. E. Stanton Muir, chief of the Meat and Cattle Inspection Bureau of the Department of Public Health and Charities.

As rapidly as the warrants could be served the meat dealers were arraigned in the Central police court. All of them are merchants residing within the district from Fourth to Seventh streets and from South to Shunk streets, and embracing the crowded tenement section.

It was announced by Dr. Muir that the arraignment of these 85 dealers is only the beginning of a campaign against meat dealers who have maintained unclean shops. All of them have been warned time and again by the inspectors to "clean up," Dr. Muir said, but have continued to flagrantly disregard the warnings and the regulations of the Health Department.

Evidence has been accumulating against them, Dr. Muir said, for the last three months. In February he and his inspectors started a quiet investigation, and as a result have a long list of offenders who will be punished. The downtown dealers were selected first, he continued, because their shops were in the worst condition.

The quality of the meat sold is not attacked in the warrants, but solely the condition of the shops. The campaign was instituted under orders of Director Neff, who has known for some time of the dereliction of the dealers and resolved now to prosecute them to the limit of the law.

A MARKET IN PITTSBURGH.

On the subject of public markets The National Provisioner has received a letter from an old subscriber, who is one of the leading retailers in the North Diamond Market at Pittsburgh. He says:

Editor The National Provisioner:

I wish to say a few words regarding our public market in Pittsburgh and North Diamond.

As in other cities of fair size, Pittsburgh is just now the center of a price-cutting campaign. The chain of markets opening up in this city is wonderful. These markets are selling their goods at a price that the small dealer cannot touch.

But we are very glad to say that the average consumer in Pittsburgh will not forget the reliable market he has known for years back, and still comes here for his daily purchase. I don't wish to make this sound as though the market houses are doing just as much as they should, for they are not. But neither is any meat dealer just now.

Our market in North Diamond is a credit to this district, and this statement has been verified many times by outside parties.

Wishing your paper continued success, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

G. P. ECKERT.

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LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

T. H. Reed has sold his meat business at Rockland, Mass., to Poole and Parsons.

L. Draper has purchased the meat market of Garber & Baker at Swayze, Ind.

Martinson & Lindgren have purchased L. H. Anderson's meat business at Ridgeway, Pa.

Seipil & Bolen have opened the South End Meat Market at Athens, O.

Chas. Robinson has purchased the meat market of A. Rowe at New Paris, Ind.

C. Sutter is remodeling his meat market at Findlay, O.

J. F. Maguire has engaged in the meat business at So. Manchester, Conn.

A. Hermone will open a meat market at Barnegat, N. J.

W. J. Erdman will engage in the meat business at Allentown, Pa.

B. Petty has purchased the interest of C. C. Garrison in the meat firm of Garrison Brothers at Ceres, Cal.

S. L. Gaylord has engaged in the meat business at Lawson, Mo., having purchased the meat market of Asbury & Company.

Berg & Gaab have leased the Greaves meat market at Tosten, Mont.

J. Wirkers will open a meat market at Ranier, Minn.

E. P. Grady bought the East Side meat market at Helena, Mont.

Gnifkowski & Truszinski will open a meat market at 421 Ninth avenue, St. Cloud, Minn.

Wm. Jacobs will take charge of the Bachi & Rooney shop at Benchland, Mont.

The Globe Beef Company, Chester, Pa., has suspended business.

C. Volland, Jr., has purchased the Westphalia Meat Market at Westphalia, Kan.

Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy against Aaron Tanklefsky, a butcher at 1394 Boston road, New York City, on a settlement with creditors at 35 cents on the dollar.

L. Delemarre, dealer in meats at 253 W. 56th street, New York City, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of \$17,407 and assets of \$16,896.

E. Sampson will open a meat market at Plymouth, Mass.

E. F. Palmer has opened a meat market at Waterbury, Vt.

C. Presnell has just engaged in the meat business at Daykin, Neb.

J. D. McAuley has purchased the McNutt meat market at Peru, Neb.

William Arnold is about to open a new butcher shop at Winslow, Neb.

B. Burke has purchased the Hyatt meat market at Arapahoe, Neb.

E. Schackley has established himself in the meat business at Dunbar, Neb.

The meat market of J. Weinstein at South Omaha, Neb., has been destroyed by fire.

Charles Burns has purchased the meat business of E. Fessenden at Emporia, Kan.

Fifield & Munally have engaged in the meat business at Monroe, Neb.

Albert Klotz has purchased the local meat market at Grant, Neb., from Mr. Kurkowski.

Ben Don Neand is about to occupy part of the Brenaman building at Florence, Neb., with his meat shop.

W. H. Case and R. W. King have purchased the old J. H. Miller & Son stock of meats, etc., at Farragut, Ia.

Martin & Stumbaugh have opened up their new meat market at David City, Neb.

George Harlan has purchased the butcher shop of E. Inman at Otsego, Mich.

Winey & Chesebrough have succeeded T. J. Moran in the grocery business at Ludington, Mich., and have added a stock of meats.

Mr. Stoughton has succeeded to the meat business of O'Boyle & Stoughton at Coral, Mich.

John S. Warrington has disposed of his stock of meats, etc., at Los Angeles, Cal., to H. O. Russell & Company.

Clay Freeman has engaged in the meat and grocery business at Hillsboro, Ore.

Emmott & Ryan have purchased the meat business of Merrill & Wolf at Cornelius, Ore.

Anton Ustcakal has taken charge of the meat business at Abie, Neb.

John Meyers has disposed of his butcher shop at Daykin, Neb., to C. E. Prensall.

James Spencer has purchased the City Meat Market at Valparaiso, Neb., from George Graham.

Frank King has engaged in the meat business at Hays, Kan.

C. J. Baldwin has secured a location and will open a meat and grocery store at Nickerson, Kan.

C. E. Lamar has purchased the City Meat Market at Afton, Okla., from Z. W. Braught.

M. F. Mersch has sold out his butcher shop at Stockton, Kan., to Damon & Son.

Cox & Wilson have opened a new butcher shop in the Daly building at Ellis, Kan.

E. W. Pabst has purchased the Tilbury Meat Market at Bookeba, Okla.

J. F. Ayres has disposed of his butcher shop at Dodge City, Kan., to Mr. Gallemore, recently of Garden City, Kan.

C. M. Williams has opened a new butcher shop on Main street at Sapulpa, Okla.

J. T. Helton has leased his butcher shop at Ripley, Okla., to S. V. Williamson.

J. J. Erhard, of Irving, Kan., has engaged in the meat business at Belleville, Kan.

New York Section

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending May 25, 1912, averaged 11.14 cents per pound.

The Brooklyn Branch, United Master Butchers, held its annual outing last Sunday at Rockland Lake, N. Y. The day was ideal, and there was a big crowd.

The employees of the New York Veal & Mutton Company will hold their sixth annual outing at College Point, L. I., on Saturday next, June 6. There will be a programme of track and field sports and a big dinner.

Charles G. Schier, a bookkeeper employed by the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, died last Thursday at his home in Brooklyn. He was born in Buffalo forty-three years ago, and had been a resident of Brooklyn for many years.

Schedules in bankruptcy of Louis Delemarre, dealer in meats and groceries at No. 253 West 86th street, show liabilities \$17,407 and assets \$16,896, consisting of stock, \$50; horses and wagons, \$275; fixtures, \$770; accounts, \$3,180; notes, \$121, and real estate, \$12,500.

The convention of the New York State Association, United Master Butchers of America, begins at the Imperial, Brooklyn, next Monday morning, June 10. The Brooklyn members are making big preparations for the entertainment of a large number of visitors.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending May 25, 1912, as follows: Meat.—Manhattan, 5,823 lbs.; Brooklyn, 13,292 lbs.; total, 19,115 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 44,240 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 910 lbs.

The West Side Branch, United Master Butchers, installed the following officers last week to serve for the ensuing year: President, Dan Hecht; first vice-president, Jac. Weill; second vice-president, A. Weill; treasurer, Jac. Mandelbaum; secretary, Albert Rieger; financial secretary, W. C. Hanauer; sergeant-at-arms, J. J. Meehl; trustees, Herman Kirschbaum, Wm. Ziegler and Jac. Drumm; delegate to the board of governors, A. Weill.

The Swift baseball pennant race waxes hot. The champion East Side team suffered another defeat last week, this time at the hands of the central office and branch house combination, the score being 14 to 11. The Harrison team defeated Jersey City plant team by a score of 13 to 11, but the game was protested and will be played over. Today the East Side and Harrison teams meet,

while the central office and Jersey City teams come together.

In the sight of a score of persons, Isaac Stern, a salesman and collector for the S. & S. Company, was assaulted and robbed of \$80 and a diamond stickpin valued at \$150 on the downtown platform of the Jackson avenue station of the subway line Monday afternoon. The thugs, after the hold-up, dodged past two policemen and several hundred persons and escaped. Stern, suffering from concussion of the brain, was taken to the Lebanon Hospital.

THE BUTCHER AND SOAP MAKING.

(Concluded from page 18.)

made. According to concentration, 12 to 16 pounds of salt are necessary for 100 pounds of fat to separate the formed soap from the surplus of water.

The separation is perfected when the aqueous portion is observed to run off from the curdy mass; when a sample is taken with a spatula it is not of an adhesive character while hot; and when, in placing a sample on the palm of the hand, and rubbing it with the thumb, it hardens into a firm scale. The termination of the process is also indicated when the surface splits up into several fields, separated from each other by deep furrows, in which there is not the appearance of fresh and soft froth, but of dry slabs.

The heat must be removed when the soap, previously covered with froth and bubbles, suddenly sinks and the froth breaks up into roundish, massive grains, distinctly separated from each other and from the saline solution.

The salting being completed, the soap should remain quiet for several hours, when the under lye may be drawn off by a valve or faucet.

A soft soap may be made from the following ingredients: potash lye, 7½ pounds; grease, 10 pounds; water, 37½ gallons. Dissolve the potash in part of the water, add one-third of the grease and heat. Mix in the remainder of the grease, put in a barrel and add the remainder of the water, a little at a time, for several days. The mass must be stirred very frequently during the next two weeks, after which time the soap will be ready.

The following directions for making cold process soap, published on this page some time ago, are here repeated, as they contain information of value to this inquirer and others like him.

In making a cheap grade of soap, such as is used for scrubbing floors, etc., it depends to some extent on the raw fat material on hand. This should be known, in order to describe a thoroughly satisfactory method. Likewise, the facilities available for making the soap determine several economical points. However, where the object is the utilization of offal fat scraps, and where the soap is not intended for sale, but for local use, the following may serve:

Take 10 pounds of refined caustic soda, put

it in a can or jar with 4½ gallons of water, stir it a few times, when it will dissolve immediately and become quite hot. Let it stand until the lye thus made is cold. Weigh out, and place in any convenient vessel for mixing, 75 pounds of clean grease, tallow or whatever other fats are available. Melt it slowly over a fire until the fat is liquid, say, to a temperature of not over 100 degs. Fahr.

Pour the lye slowly into the melted fat in a small stream and continuously, at the same time stirring with a flat wooden stirrer about three inches broad. Continue gently stirring until the lye and grease are thoroughly combined and in appearance like honey. Do not stir too long, or the mixture will separate again. The time required varies somewhat with the kind of tallow, grease or fat used; from fifteen to twenty minutes will be enough.

When the mixing is completed, pour off the liquid soap into any old square box for a mold sufficiently large to hold it, previously dampening the sides of the box with water, so as to prevent the soap from sticking to the wood. Wrap the box well with old blankets; or, better still, put it in a warm place until the next day, when the box will contain a block of 130 pounds of soap, which can afterward be cut up with a wire.

The chief points of these directions must be well remembered and followed exactly. The lye must be allowed to cool. If melted tallow or grease be used, it must not be more than warm. The exact weight of well-refined 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda and fat must be taken; also, the lye must be stirred into the grease, not the grease or tallow into the lye.

If the grease or tallow used be not clean, or contains salt, or if the fat is in its raw condition, it must be rendered or purified previous to use; that is to say, boiled with water and allowed to become hard again, to throw out the impurities. Any salt present will spoil the whole operation entirely, but discolored or rancid grease or tallow is just as good as fresh for soap-making purposes.

If the soap turns out streaky and uneven it has not been thoroughly mixed. If very sharp to the taste, too much soda has been used. If soft, mild and greasy, too little soda has been used. In either case, it must be thrown into a pan and brought to a boil with a little more water. In the first case boiling is all that is necessary; in the other instances a very little fat or a little more of the caustic soda must be added to the water.

These things will never happen, however, if the directions are exactly followed. And after the soap has been made several times, with the experience thus gained the process is extremely easy, and the result will be always a good batch of soap.

Beef tallow makes the hardest soap; mutton fat a rather softer soap. Ordinary household fat or drippings will make a nice soap, and in many places can be obtained at a low cost. Such grease, however, must be carefully examined for salt, which it often contains.

It will be evident that any smaller quantity of soap can be made according to the above directions, by taking the ingredients in exact proportions.

